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FOURTH AFRICAN HIGHWAY CONFERENCE CONTINUES

J.A. Simpson's Speech

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jan 80 p 3

[Text]

DENMARK, the Netherlands, Norway, the UK, the US and the World Bank have agreed to help Kenya with funds to construct some 14,000 km of roads under the rural access roads programme.

Mr. J. A. Simpson, senior superintendent engineer for rural access roads in the Ministry of Transport and Communications disclosed this in a speech to delegates to the Fourth African Highway Conference being held at the Kenyatta Conference Centre, Nairobi.

Mr. Simpson presented a paper about design, construction and maintenance of low-cost roads.

He noted that the 1970-74 Development Plan stated that the key strategy was to direct an increasing part of available resources towards the rural areas.

This strategy had been continued in subsequent plans.

Accordingly, the road programme had given greater emphasis to the improvement of secondary and minor roads network.

The concept of "roads for rural development" had been realised through two programmes: one for the rehabilitation of secondary and minor roads using capital-intensive methods, and the

other for the construction of rural access roads using labour-intensive methods.

Mr. Simpson said the objective of the rural access roads programme was to construct before 1985, some 14,000 km. of "all-weather" farm-to-market roads through 25 high potential agricultural districts.

The construction of these roads was expected to stimulate agricultural production through the improved accessibility of small farmers to agricultural extension services and market centres.

In addition, it would generate some 80,000 man-years of employment for casual labourers.

Mr. Simpson said the estimated cost of the programme was £19 million at 1975 prices. To date, some 2,000 km of road had been completed to "earth standard" out of which 400km were gravelled.

The present labour force was about 8,000 and 80 to 100 km of roads were being constructed each month with the programme fully operational. It was estimated that a labour force of 12,000 would construct roads at the rate of 150 km a month.

Mr. Simpson said studies were presently being undertaken by the Transport and Road Research Laboratory.

Minister Na'anga's, Milne's Speech

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jan 80 p 3

[Text]

KENYA will be among the few African countries to benefit from a loan worth more than £33 million for major road works.

Delegates to the Fourth African Highway Conference, taking place at the Kenyatta Conference Centre, were told this by the Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications, Mr. Amos Ng'ang'a.

He said the loan would be used for strengthening, reconstruction and up-grading of major trunk and primary roads and would cover expanded road maintenance, traffic law enforcement and road safety.

The improvement programmes would continue until such time as efficient and all-weather access to all production and consumption centres had been achieved.

He said programmes ranged from up-grading or improving the heavy traffic trunk and primary roads, to the continuation of the earlier programmes for the improving secondary and minor roads and construction of rural access roads which would facilitate all-weather access to markets, schools and hospitals and other social service centres in rural areas.

Mr. Ng'ang'a said the combined network of classified and unclassified road links in Kenya was 150,000 km. and that the classified system provided access to all regions of the country. The total length of the classified system was now more than 51,000 km. made up of over 5,000 km. of bitumen roads and 46,000 km. of gravel and earth roads.

Meanwhile, the world's current international economic and political instability has led to reluctance by many developed countries to expand their aid to Third World countries, Mr. Maurice Milne, chairman of the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses (PIARC) said in his address.

He said the role which should be played by an efficient highway system in the promotion of economic and social development in poor countries required urgent examination.

He observed that the International Road Federation had played an active part in the training of highway and traffic engineers from developing countries.

Mr. Milne said, however, that the country receiving aid for her economic development must have a political, technical and administrative capability and be able to provide the follow-up training of personnel.

Road Communications Non-Existent

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jan 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] Relations between African countries are riddled with faults but no area is in worse shape than communications--air, sea, telephone, telex and roads.

How to improve communications between African states has, therefore, been a subject of much discussion and will continue to be so because poor communications have played a dominant role in hampering the continent's development.

It is for this reason that the African Highway Conference, currently taking place at the Kenyatta Conference Centre, acquires importance. It comes at a time when communications between African states need not just improvement but establishment.

The international economic situation has moved to a stage where distances are crucial in viability of trade; a situation in which efficiency can make the difference between bankruptcy and liability of a State, a situation in which neighbourliness is no longer a physical situation, ideological differences or not, but an economic asset.

Roads are only but one means of establishing viable intra-State communications. But experience in the world has shown that to facilitate trade between nations, a good roads network is vital. It is not an exaggeration to say that road communication in Africa, in individual nations and between different nations, is non-existent.

For quite a long time now, discussions have been going on regarding establishment of a trans-Africa highway between Mombasa and Lagos. There are draft reports also recommending construction of new highways in three other parts of Africa, with a view to establishing road communications between the north, west and the rest of Africa with Europe.

All these are good ideas, but those involved in highway construction, particularly those attending the conference, very well know that the days are gone when road construction was a matter of moving earth and somehow crossing rivers. Road construction these days is a science; a variety of engineering, economic and social factors have to be considered.

Most crucial in the construction of highways in Africa is cost. Money is in short supply in Africa. In his speech at the opening of the conference, President Moi said that what was currently a subject of interest in Africa is design and construction of low-cost and low-traffic roads needed to provide access to rural areas in all weathers.

This was a most appropriate observation by the President. While highways connecting nations in Africa are needed and plans exist to build them, such ventures might in the end turn out to be highways to nowhere if the regions they pass through are inaccessible. After all, those will be the areas producing crops, minerals or whatever will be taking place. After all, that is where most people in Africa live and that is where governments want to render most needed services.

The participants of the conference are, therefore, engaged in deliberations that are worthwhile. But in the long-run it is the results that matter and Africa will be looking forward to seeing concrete proposals from the conference, but proposals that are applicable with minimum delays and not ones that would need another series of conferences.

While we have no doubt that it is technically possible to provide workable proposals, we do fear, however, that ideological considerations are bound to turn out to stand in the way of implementation of sensible ideas, even in highway construction.

In his speech, President Moi cautioned against this. He said: "I wish to state that, in this increasingly interdependent world, we must not let minor differences of ideological nature prevent us from embarking upon the vital programmes of improving transport and communication links necessary for the development of our continent."

No country in Africa has retrogression as its ideology and while there seemingly exist ideological differences among African states, every nation has made development the core of whatever ideology it expounds on. Improvements on and establishment of highways whenever they do not exist cannot possibly hurt any country's development.

African nations have no choice but to make every effort to progress. This will need co-operation and sharing of technical information not only among themselves but their overseas counterparts.

CSO: 4420

SAHEL COUNTRIES FACE SERIOUS FOOD SHORTAGE

London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Jan 80 p 95

[Text] LIKE AN INSISTENT drumbeat beneath the trills of a singer, the announcement last week that the countries of the Sahel are currently facing a food shortage of 870,000 tons and the prospects are "grim" made much of the chatter of West African politicians seem suddenly irrelevant. The announcement was made by President Jawara of The Gambia, who was addressing a meeting of CILSS, the eight-nation Comité Inter Etats pour la Lutte contre le Sécheresse dans le Sahel. Harvests have been ruined this year not by drought but by irregular and unseasonable rains. A first response is inevitably to seek emergency relief supplies while pointing an accusatory finger at the meteorological illwill of the heavens. More important in the long run is a wider and deeper analysis of why there is a shortage, how the relief is distributed and what effect food aid has on an economy.

There is a growing feeling, for instance, that help from abroad has in fact been a cause of some countries' inability to reach self-sufficiency. The availability of cheap food from abroad often saps a government's will to take hard decisions towards promoting self-sufficiency. This is not an argument against aid in times of need but in favour of being aware of the full consequences.

Another immediate lesson of the present shortage is that the technical proposals that have emerged from previous drought experience by way of the World Food Conference in Rome, CILSS committees and so on, have not yet borne fruit. Storage facilities have been shown to be inadequate, and are still largely inadequate. Transport needs to be improved; an early warning system must be developed so that shortages are foreseen and a safe cushion created against the vagaries of the weather.

The political issues are more difficult. Most governments are technically in favour of self-sufficiency. There were notable campaigns by the Ghanaian and Nigerian military governments, and the civilian parties in power in those countries have both placed agricultural development on top of their list of priorities: President Siaka Stevens frequently emphasises its importance to Sierra Leone;

Liberia recently boasted (and later had to abandon its boast) that rice imports would be stopped: other examples can be drawn from Francophone Africa. But there is an apparent gap between theory and practice, between aims and achievement.

Part of the trouble comes from the passive role that has been forced on the peasant. In many development schemes he has been totally excluded in the past: a common pattern has been for a big irrigation scheme to require mechanised farming over huge areas, the subsistence farmer being pushed on one side while the big businessman made money. (Reports from Ghana, incidentally, say that some of the rice crop has had to be destroyed this year because mechanical harvesters lacked spare parts and there was no other way to harvest it.) There are welcome moves now (in the Upper Region Development Project in Ghana and in other places) to consult the peasant and ensure his co-operation in improving his methods (better seeds, bullock ploughs, small dams for irrigation and so on) without disrupting his way of life. These have yet to produce results.

The other part of the trouble lies in uncertainty over the whole aim of agriculture, and it is here that the debate that is raging over a New International Economic Order and alternative strategies for development becomes relevant. The question is whether the countries are right to concentrate — as most have since independence — on crops that can be exported to feed the industries of the developed world (cocoa is the notable example) or whether more emphasis should be placed on crops which would feed the inhabitants themselves and their neighbours. How much attention, for instance, has Ghana ever paid to increasing its cassava production? There are huge political questions involved here: to reduce a main export crop means altering a whole way of life, particularly in the cities: more cassava means fewer hi-fi sets.

If this sort of drastic political change is to be avoided, then the present system must be made to work. It is an immediate question of ensuring that grain that comes from the United States, for instance (and more is available because of the curtailment of supplies to Russia) arrives where hungry rural people need it and is not diverted to make rich city people richer. Another danger, as has been mentioned, is that aid should lead to dependence. Most important, it is necessary that the peasant be seen to be involved in a fair distribution of the riches available and in the decision-making process of government. Democracy should be more than just voting and city politicians in committee rooms.

A third possibility exists. If an alternative strategy does not emerge and if the present system is not made to work, violence and chaos could be waiting.

The comforting element is that governments, experts and everyone concerned are acutely aware of the problems and dangers. CILSS, for instance, has an all-embracing plan that goes to the year 2000. The challenge is clearly there. President Jawara's gloomy message about an immediate shortfall of food should make sure that it is not ignored.

CSO: 4420

AFRICAN BANKS EXPERIENCE CRISIS YEAR IN 1979

London WEST AFRICA in English 7 Jan 80 p 17

[Article by Douglas Ngwube]

[Text] THE African Development Bank (ADB) passed through the most critical period of its 15 years of existence during the year 1979. It was a year of dangerous crisis, of a dimension and intensity which nearly led to the disintegration of the regional development bank owned by members of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). The various organs of the institution were divided against one another and virtually paralysed.

It was also a year full of contradictions in the history of the bank. It made history both good and bad. Good, that 1979 was an historic year when the bank's executive directors, management and staff, through very efficient professional expertise and good team work, succeeded in getting approval to open the bank's capital resources, after nearly a decade of fruitless controversy, to non-members of the OAU.

It was also the year when the executive directors, management and staff, earned full marks from the Board of Governors (ADB) for various bold and imaginative programmes and operations for the development of member states.

It was tragic, however, that the same human drive and teamwork with which the remarkable achievements were realised, was suddenly and sadly faulted and eroded, bringing down its chief executive, Dr. Kwame Fordwor, in a crash that shook the ADB to its very foundations. Dr. Fordwor will still be remembered for the contributions he made towards the development of the bank as an efficient and credible institution.

It is against this turbulent background, that Mr. G. E. Gondwe, an astute, thoughtful and pipe-smoking Malawian technocrat and economist, was appointed by the emergency meeting of the Board of Governors in Abidjan last July to take over as the acting President until a new President is elected next May in Monrovia. Mr. Gondwe was for many years an executive director of the bank and before his present appointment Vice-President of the bank.

That the bank was again able to record in 1979 great progress in its various operations despite the serious crisis it faced for many months is a proof that the executive directors, management and staff are now working effectively as a team. In this connection, Mr. Gondwe said that "the most important task ahead of the bank as the management saw it is to bring everybody within the bank, the Board of Directors, management and staff, to work together as a unit again". Mr. Gondwe's policy objective in his own words "has been to create an atmosphere of understanding with regard to the responsibilities of the Board vis-à-vis the staff and management".

Up to the end of last November, the ADB group had made record loans of more than \$500bn. as against \$423m. last year. It is the first time that the ADB group (ADB African Development Fund and the Nigerian Trust Fund) crossed the \$500m. mark in its lending operations. This sum went to nearly 70 projects in member states at a time when their development programmes and economies were facing serious foreign exchange problems.

Following the bank group policy of giving more loans for agricultural projects, a total of \$198m. went to agricultural development projects followed by \$124m. for the development of public utilities in member states. Transport got \$115m. the industrial sector and lines of credit to Development Banks received a total of \$38m. and education and health services \$34m.

Of the 66 projects financed by the group in the first eleven months of this year, 33 were funded by the ADB, 30 by the African Development Fund (ADF) and three by the Nigerian Trust Fund. The percentages of loans which went into agriculture from ADB and the ADF sources remain high: ADF — 44.50 per cent and ADB — 32.37 per cent.

That the bank group was able to record a high growth in its operations despite three months lost during the debilitating crises, underlines the fact that the normalisation of the critical situation within the bank has been very successful. Apart from the increase in the total loans given out during the first eleven months of 1979, which exceeded the total loans for the entire twelve months of 1978, the total disbursements in 1979 increased by more than 30 per cent over the figure of the previous year.

This is remarkable as prior to the crisis disbursements were slower than last year. Mr. Gondwe pointed out that this was due to the fact that after the crisis efforts were made by the management to send missions to help member states with procedures relating to project implementation and disbursement. On the international scene, Mr. Gondwe said that the international community has continued to maintain its confidence in the bank despite the crisis.

Last October, that is within two months after the crisis, the bank was able to raise \$150m. on terms described in African and international financial circles as "the best ever in the African continent". A further sum of DM100m. in fixed rate bonds, were also raised by the bank on much better terms than had been the case previously.

When all the loans operations are completed at the end of the year, the executives, management and the staff of the bank group will be able to look back at 1979 with a great deal of satisfaction and pride despite the problems which had threatened

their very existence. "It has been possible to bring the bank together, to revitalise it and to enhance the international confidence that the bank has enjoyed. The bank therefore enters 1980 with usual confidence in itself," said Mr. Gondwe.

FALLS BRIDGE REOPENS AFTER SEVEN YEARS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Feb 80 p 1

[Text]

VICTORIA FALLS.

THE Victoria Falls Bridge, closed to road traffic for almost seven years, reopened yesterday and a smiling delegation of Zambian officials trooped across the bridge to greet their Rhodesian counterparts.

Rhodesian and Zambian troops, unarmed, joked together in the middle of the bridge shortly before the official Zambian delegation walked across at 9.30 a.m.

But tourists who had been waiting for more than an hour for the Zambian customs and immigration post to open were not quite so happy.

Border posts on both sides of the bridge were due to reopen at 8 yesterday morning, but it was not until after 9 a.m. that the Zambian post opened for business.

The Rhodesian post was in operation on time. The first people officially to pass through on to the bridge roadway since 1973 were British Major Nick Cann of the Ceasefire Monitoring Force and a Chronicle reporter and photographer.

The group walked from the Rhodesian side to meet a Zambian Army major, who with a swagger stick tucked

under one arm, stood alone in the centre of the bridge.

The Zambian officer, Major Wilford Funjika, stepped forward and warmly shook hands with Major Cann while welcoming the Chronicle team.

In charge of the monitoring force's Victoria

Falls border liaison team, Major Cann said in an interview on the bridge that since the start of the ceasefire he has had several meetings with the Zambian officer.

The two men have been instrumental in arranging meetings between Rhodesian and Zambian authorities on the border reopening and the repatriation of refugees.

Among those involved in the discussions were the head of the Victoria Falls Police, Chief Inspector Chris Pellard, and his Livingstone counterpart, Assistant Superintendent M. Sampa.

As the Zambian border post opened, the first tourists—an American couple, Mr and Mrs Rocky Bayless of California—passed through into Zambia.

A group of 20 officials led by Mr Edward Mungai Liso, a member of Zambia's central committee and political chief of the country's Southern Province, marched across the bridge.

Meanwhile, the first train to cross into Rhodesia from Mozambique since the border was reopened on January 13 arrived in Untuli yesterday morning.

It had a Mozambican crew, and was hauling 13 empty trucks. After loading with locomotive coal at Wankie, the trucks will be returned to Mozambique.

A Zimbabwe Rhodesia Railways spokesman said yesterday: "This arrangement will continue until firm arrangements are made by Zambia to tranship from Wankie her fertiliser lying at Beira."

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

AUSTRALIAN-AIDED KENYAN, ETHIOPIAN RESEARCH

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jan 80 p 5

[Text] The Australian High Commissioner to Kenya, Mr. H.A. Dunn, has announced his country's contributions amounting to over Sh. 4 million to two research centres in Kenya and Ethiopia.

A total of 1,578,486/- will go to the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD) in Nairobi. The International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA), based in Addis Ababa, will receive about 2,428,440/-.

The High Commissioner said Australia's decision to donate funds was a measure of its recognition of the continuing valuable contributions of these organisations to veterinary research and livestock development, especially in Africa.

Australia, he added, as a major agricultural producer, was aware of the importance of veterinary research programmes in the building up and maintenance of strong agricultural sectors in developed and developing economies.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

DIGEST OF AFRICAN MINING RESOURCES, POTENTIAL

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in English Jan 80 page not given

[Text] It is impossible to address accurately African mining potential. It is interesting, though, to look over the range of resources and possibilities of African countries. The following is a review of the main African producers and a breakdown by product, leaving oil, however, aside.

The Main African Mining Countries

South African (SAR). Without oil and natural gas, SAR has nevertheless considerable deposits of ores. By far her first mining resource, gold, making up half the world's production, earned her FF 15.3 bns in 1977. She produces 21% of the world's antimony, 40% tungsten and 56% of vanadium.

SAR mines very large quantities of coal and uranium ore of which proven deposits make her the world's 3rd producer, excluding Iron Curtain Countries.

Algeria. Algeria's mining production makes up around 40% of her GNP. Besides coal, phosphates and iron ore she possesses oil and great reserves of natural gas. Assessed at 900,000,000 tons, oil production will last 19 years at today's rate of extraction. Assessed at 3,538 bns cu.m. or 5% of world reserves, natural gas puts Algeria in the 4th place as world producer. The country is taking measures--Arzew liquification plant, transmediterranean pipe line to Italy, large delivery contracts with the USA and Europe--which will shortly make her the world's largest exporter of natural gas.

Angola. Exports of diamonds (660,000 carats in 1976) iron ore (proven deposits assessed at over 2 bn. tons) and oil make up around 40% of her GNP. Recent figures for mining production have not been disclosed.

Congo. Proven reserves of oil (66 million tons) provide a hope for the future of this country of 1,390,000 inhabitants. There is some potassium and natural gas as well as a small industrial diamonds production.

Gabon. Mining production accounts for 70% of the country's GNP. Gabon extracts 1,028,000 tons of manganese ore (4th world producer) and 900 tons of uranium ore, (6th world producer) in 1976. With proven reserves of 108 million tons, oil is her main resource. Oil exports have captured a 53% share of the GNP after the price hikes.

Ghana. Gold, which puts the "Gold Coast" into the 7th world rank as a producer represents 70% of the country's mineral resources. Ghana has diamonds (2.2 million carats) manganese and bauxite.

Marocco. Phosphates represent 90% of the country's mineral resources and 7% of her GNP. First world exporter Marocco has suffered from unstable world commodity prices as seen from the following figures: 1973 reference value: 100. 1974, 396; 1975, 488; 1976, 260; 1977, 233. Without energy resources (a bare 650,000 tons of coal were extracted in 1975) Marocco has a very heavy oil bill, 2.5% of her GNP.

Nigeria. The country has considerable mineral resources with proven oil reserves of 227 bn tons (3.2% of world reserves) and large tin ore deposits (1.7% of world production). She has also substantial natural gas reserves (1.245 bn cu.m.) not yet tapped.

Namibia. The chief wealth of the country is its mining production of diamonds (6th world rank), tin ore and lead. Namibia is believed to have 10% of the world's reserves of uranium ore.

Zaire. The 6th world producer of copper, 1st for diamonds, (95% being industrial), the world's leading cobalt exporter, Zaire has practically no energetic resources, although 70 million tons of oil reserves have been found recently. Mining production comes up against an unstable internal political climate (Shaba invasion) and the lack of a national sea port.

Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. Mining production, accounting for 7% of the GNP, comprises 70 different types of ore including copper (0.6% of world production) and the strategically important chromite deposits, with some coal.

Some countries rely heavily on the extraction of a single ore: bauxite for Guinea (2nd world producer with two thirds of total deposits) iron ore for Mauritania (one third of the country's budget), uranium ore for Niger (reserves assessed at 213,000 tons), and copper for Zambia (4th world producer).

The Principal Minerals Produced in Africa

Manganese

Production: In 1976 SAR deposits yielded 72% of extracted ore in Africa. Gabon was the second producer with 2.3 million tons. In Angola, Egypt, Ivory Coast and Ghana production has somewhat slackened.

Reserves: Algeria has 1.5 million tons of 0.5 grade manganese ore. SAR reserves are estimated at 200 million tons of 0.25-0.48 grade ore while Gabon's reserves are put at 200 million of 0.51 grade ore. Though high grade ore, Haute Volta's 12 million tons are not workable at competitive prices.

Bauxite

Production: Besides Guinea, Ghana and Sierra Leone are bauxite producers.

Reserves: The Guinea mining authority estimates the deposits at 8 billion tons as against the conservative 2.4 billion tons estimate of the EEC. The higher figure represents 53% of world reserves, the lower 16%. Cameroon deposits are put at over 1 billion tons whereas Mali holds 3rd place though her deposits are not yet worked. Madagascar comes 4th with 130 million tons.

Copper

Production: In 1977 Zambia produced 763,000 tons (4th producer). Zaire extracted 445,000 tons (6th world rank) and SAR 197,000 tons (11th world rank). Zimbabwe-Rhodesia produced 50,000 tons.

Reserves: Despite the lack of concurring figures, Zambia's deposits are estimated at a billion tons of 3.5 grade ore. Zaire's deposits are probably the equivalent.

Chromium

Production: 1977 figures give Africa credit for 54% of world production, SAR's share being 28%. Rhodesia's production in 1976 was estimated as being 670,000 tons. Later figures are not known.

Reserves: SAR deposits top the one billion tons mark, or 65% of Africa's economically workable reserves. Rhodesia possesses 550 million tons, or 34% of African reserves. Together these two countries have 97% of Africa's chromite, essential to aeronautics, nuclear and military equipments.

Cobalt

Zaire, Morocco and Zambia produce nearly 86% of the world's cobalt. Zaire's production, which amounted to 63% of world cobalt in 1977, was somewhat disorganised after the invasion of Shaba.

Nickel

Production: Africa's production of nickel reached 6.5% of world output in 1976. SAR led with 44% of African production, followed by Rhodesia with 31%.

Reserves: African deposits represent only 3% of the world's total.

Lead

Production: Morocco extracted 67,000 tons of ore in 1977, representing some 40% of Africa's output. Namibia took second place with 42,250 tons. Zambia's production, amount to 15,500 tons in 1977, is decreasing.

Zinc

Zaire ranks first with 90,000 tons of ore, 1.4% of world output. Second is SAR with 77,000 tons in 1977. The remaining production is shared among Zambia, Namibia, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Congo. Africa's share in lead and zinc world output is very low and diminishes as against other producers.

Tin

African output has been diminishing steadily since the early 1960s. Zaire extracts 4,000 tons a year, followed by Nigeria. African output is 6% of world production and its reserves amount to 8%.

Iron

The three major producers are Liberia, whose output stagnates, SAR with increasing output, and proven reserves of 1 billion 640 million tons, and Mauritania whose production is also on the increase.

North Africa's main producer is Morocco; the relative share of the region as compared with the rest of Africa is greatly diminishing. The countries of western Africa are each characterised by single ore resources. Central Africa shows a great diversity of ores. Eastern African countries are noticeable for their chromium and copper and as for southern Africa. it is rich in practically every mineral resources.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ITEMIZED REVIEW OF AFRICAN DEFENSE FORCES

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in English Jan 80 pages not given

[Text] During the 1970's very few African states were able to avoid allocating a large part of their budget resources to the setting up, equipping and modernising of the armies. Some undertook this to obtain their independence through armed force, others to confront outside aggression or internal subversory movements or potential threats, or to equip and aid liberation fronts.

Studies published by international organisations, the London International Institute for Strategic Studies (I.I.S.S.) and the International Research Institute for Peace in Stockholm (S.I.P.R.I.) the first since 1971, the second since 1968, demonstrate the year to year development of the armies of all African countries and the total spending for their major armaments.

In its foreword to "The Military Balance 1979-1980, the I.I.S.S. once more draws the reader's attention to the importance of deliveries of major armaments (armour, vehicles, planes, ships, missiles) of a high technological level to Third World countries and in particular to Africa. In North Africa, Algeria, Egypt and Libya are specially mentioned. Algeria is believed to have received considerable quantities of Soviet equipment. T54/55 tanks, OSA II missile launching patrol boats, SU-20, Mig 23 and Mig 25 combat aircraft and SAM 6. Egypt, who experiences continuing difficulties in the servicing of her soviet equipment is now looking to China for her Mig 19 and 21 and to the US for delivery of F-4E phantoms. Libya continues to procure more armaments than she can use.

In Africa south of the Sahara, with the exception of Nigeria who has notably reduced the number of her troops, the I.I.S.S. particularly mentions South Africa, Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, Tanzania and Zambia among the countries acquiring large numbers of major arms: South Africa by developing its industry and producing 155 G5 guns among other items, Zimbabwe by buying Israeli helicopters and Italian SIAI SF 260 W COIN aircraft through Belgium, Zambia by procuring Mig 19/F6 from China and Madagascar Mig 19 from N. Korea.

In its 1979 Yearbook the S.I.P.R.I. draws up, as it does yearly, a statement of defence spending and lists the orders and purchases of major arms in all the countries of the world.

Its conclusions are the same as those of the I.I.S.S.: the Third World's share of world arms buying increases from year to year, from 4% in the 50's, it is now 14%.

As these two institutes draw their data from official publications only, they do not claim to give a complete list of all troops and major arms countries dispose of, nor the exact cost of defence spending or the procurement of arms.

It is, however, quite true that the thorough-going methods with which data is collected and assessed, as well as the method used by the S.I.P.R.I. to evaluate spending and the cost of armaments yield indications that are sufficiently reliable to be taken into consideration by the international bodies that have to debate the questions of armament and disarmament.

As the first "Military Balance" came out in 1971 and the first Yearbook in 1968, it has seemed of interest to us to compare the situation of African arms in 1971 with that of July, 1979.

It will thus be easier to assess the defence effort of every African state during the last 9 years.

For some states the comparison covers a shorter period either because the country in question became independent after 1971 or because the first I.I.S.S. assessments were made more recently.

Morocco--Defence spending has increased tenfold over 8 years and troop strength has almost doubled.

Armaments--The setting up of numerous units is the reason for an important increase in personnel (28,000). The number of tanks and EBR has not increased; on the other hand armoured personnel carriers have more than trebled. Artillery has been considerably strengthened, particularly in self-propelled guns and AT guns as well as AA defence with Crotale (not delivered) and Chaparral.

Navy--The principal additions are the PR 72 fast patrol boats whose armament includes Exocet S/S missile launchers and 3 Batral.

Air Force--In spite of a perceptible increase, there are few combat aircraft. Training aircraft T 34 C and SF 260 S which can be armed for light ground support missions can support the 22 Magisters.

Algeria--Defence spending has multiplied by five over 8 years. Ground forces have increased by 25,000 men consisting in 20 infantry battalions, 7 artillery groups, 7 AA battalions and 3 Engineer Corps battalions.

Armaments--The tank fleet has been modernised, the T34 being phased out by the T62. The total number of tanks is sufficient to equip 5 armoured regiments. An extra 100 armoured cars are available, 600 howitzer guns represent the equipment of 30 artillery groups and there are rocket batteries and AT and S/A missiles.

Air Force--Modernisation and reinforcement of combat aircraft is underlined with the appearance of Mig 23 and Mig 25 and SU 20, an increase in the heavy helicopter fleet with an extra 12 Mi8 and 3 Pumas, AA and S/A missiles.

Navy--There is a considerable increase of missile launching patrol boats and gunboats.

Tunisia--Strength has only slightly varied whereas defence spending has multiplied by 7.

Army--2 light armoured groups have been formed and the AT defence reinforced.

Navy--Personnel has trebled and the fleet increased from 13 to 21 units.

Air Force--In 1979 there are only training and light ground support combat craft. The transport fleet is hardly worth mentioning but the helicopter fleet has considerably increased.

Libya--Over 9 years personnel has doubled and defence spending multiplied by five.

Army--The extremely huge fleet of tanks represents the equivalent of 5 Soviet armoured divisions. The situation is the same for the fleet of armoured [word illegible] vehicles and personnel carriers as well as for SP twin barrelled AA machine guns. The stock of anti-tank and AA missiles is large and varied. 1979 has seen the appearance of the land forces light aviation, inexistant in 1971. It should be noted that Libya, who has always bought chiefly from the USSR has also been supplied to some extent from Western nations.

Air Force--In the course of 8 years Libya has equipped herself with ultra modern numbers and capacities class her equal to Algeria, with some 100 Mirages, 18 Alouettes and Super Frelons, 60 Crotale missiles and a large number of R 550 missiles. France appears to be Libya's chief supplier as regards the air arm. For anti-guerrilla operations the SF 260 S, rated training, capable of light ground support, could reinforce the 38 Galebs.

Egypt

Army--Defence spending has diminished by half over 4 years. There has been a slight reduction in strength and at the same time the creation of 8 infantry brigades, 2 extra artillery brigades and 2 AT brigades. The formerly independent Air Defence Command has been reattached to the army with the exception of interceptors which come under the Air Force. To be noted, the marked decrease in heavy tanks as well as, in 1979, the presence of 300 BDRM 1/2 and Crotale missiles.

Navy--The commissioning of 6 October class missile launching boats and 3 Hovercraft is to be noted.

Air Force--Many Soviet built aircraft are grounded for lack of spare parts. They are being replaced by American and French aircraft. The same applies to helicopters.

Sudan

Army--Troops and defence spending have almost doubled. The tank fleet has been modernised, that of armoured personnel carriers (of various origins) has been strengthened considerably. The same applies to AT and AA artillery.

Navy--Jugoslavia has filled an important order for naval craft.

Air Force--Fighter strength has been increased and modernized through the procurement of 24 Mirage 50 (whose sale has not been confirmed by Dassault). The transport fleet has been reinforced by the procurement of planes from various sources.

Mauritania--The number of motorised infantry battalions seems to be excessive whereas the strength in armoured cars is too low. The Air Force has been considerably reinforced, especially in its light fire support role (COIN).

Senegal--The three services have been considerably reinforced. The army has been stiffened by the addition of 5000 troops. The Navy has procured large patrol boats. Hardly existant in 1971, the Air Force now operates 12 transport craft, including 6 F 27 and 3 helicopters.

Guinea-Bissau--The estimation of troop strength is greatly superior to that of units.

Guinea--The perceptible increase in Army strength should have translated into the creation of new units. The Navy and the Air Force have gained strength, the former through the procurement of 2 torpedo patrol boats, the latter with 8 fighters, including 3 Mig 21 and 3 helicopters.

Mali--No alteration in strength and composition of the Army. Slight reinforcement of the Air Force.

Ivory Coast--Slight increase in Army strength and in numbers of units. On the other hand the Navy and the Air Force have been reinforced in a marked way, the former with the procurement of 2 missile PPB's and 2 transport craft, the latter, though without combat aircraft, has considerably increased its fleet of transports and helicopters.

Ghana--The Army is developing and equipping with MOWAG armoured transport cars. The Air Force has procured 12 anti-guerrilla aircraft STOL and 27/28 aircraft.

Togo--Within 3 years the Army and the Air Force have been perceptibly reinforced, the former with 4 infantry battalions including 2 mechanised battalions and 1 paracommando battalion, the latter with 11 anti-guerrilla and 5 transport aircraft.

Nigeria--Considerable reduction in the strength of the Army. On the other hand a very large increase in defence spending, for procurement of modern weaponry; armour for the Army, corvettes and FPBs for the Navy, fighters and transport craft for the Air Force.

Cameroon

Army--Increase in strength is not matched by any increase in units. The numbers of weapons have not been disclosed.

Air Force--The principal effort has been concentrated on the transport fleet which was practically inexistant in 1976.

Gabon--A marginal increase in strength does not match that of the number of units. Reinforcement is mostly confined to the Air Force with the procurement of 9 combat aircraft and to the Navy with a missile FPB.

Tchad--The information collected is very scarce on the make-up of the Army and of its major weapons. Air Force reinforcements have been chiefly focused on helicopters.

Zaire--Defence spending has doubled whereas troop strength has been halved. The Army has been entirely reorganized: creation of 3 infantry brigades, 3 armoured regiments and 2 mechanized battalions. Built up from nothing, the Navy now possesses 4 large patrol boats and 3 torpedo boats. The Air Force has been considerably reinforced with 10 jet fighters, numerous transport aircraft including 6 C 130 H aircraft and 20 helicopters.

Burundi--The decrease in strength and the unconfirmed existence in 1979 of a recce squadron seem subject to caution.

Malawi--Troop strength has more than doubled within 3 years and the air transport fleet has markedly increased.

Uganda--The order of battle as set forth in the 1979 column no longer corresponds to the reality, the armed forces having been entirely dislocated by the intervention of Tanzania, and most of the weaponry destroyed or captured.

Tanzania--Troop strength has increased fivefold in 9 years and defence spending sixfold. The Army has recorded an impressive build-up, particularly the infantry. The Navy's chief acquisition is that of 8 torpedo boats. The Air Force, starting from scratch, has now 20 combat aircraft, 20 transport aircraft and 6 helicopters.

Kenya--The perceptible increase in Army strength has not been matched by the creation of new units. Insignificant in 1971, the Navy now operates 7 large patrol boats. The Air Force has been considerably increased from 6 to 21 combat aircraft, the transport fleet from 4 to 17 and the helicopter fleet from 3 to 7, including 6 heavy helicopters.

Ethiopia--Troop strength has multiplied by 6 in 9 years and spending by 15.

Army--Tank strength has gone up from 70 to 680 and that of armoured cars from 30 to over 600, being now equivalent to the strength of 2 Soviet armoured divisions. The number of artillery guns equals the equipment of 30 artillery groups.

Navy--OSA II FPBs are equipped with STYX S/S missiles.

Air Force--Large increase in combat aircraft with Mig 21-23. [Words illegible] helicopter fleet from 6 to 49 including 36 heavy craft.

Somalia--Totally reorganized, the Army has trebled its strength and has been delivered important quantities of varied weaponry including AT and S/A missiles.

Navy--Practically inexistant in 1971 the Navy now has S/S missile boats and torpedo boats.

Air Force--The Air Force has acquired Mig 21 fighters and many transport aircraft and 10 helicopters, including 4 heavy craft. Somalia has had trouble for the past year in maintaining her air fleet as the USSR no longer delivers spare parts.

Djibouti--Stemming from the defence agreement between the Republic of Djibouti and France, the latter is maintaining a certain number of Army units, whose strength is put at 4000 men, and operates an air detachment composed of 10 Mirage 3C and few F 100.

Angola--For lack of information on the years prior to 1977, comparisons cover the years 1977-78-79. Regiments have all become brigades, heavy tanks have seen their number increase from 50 to 150. The I.I.S.S. estimate of recoilless guns and 82 mm mortars seems higher than the actual count. For the sake of example, a Soviet division numbers 18 BM 21 only.

Zambia--Troop strength has trebled and defence spending has multiplied by 20. An AA regiment has been created with twinbarrelled 20 mm guns and S/A rapier and Tiger Cat missiles. The Air Force has been considerably reinforced with 25 combat aircraft including 13 Chinese Mig and 13 COIN aircraft. The transport fleet has increased from 6 to 47 craft including 10 Do 28 and 11 DHC 4/5.

Zimbabwe-Rhodesia--Defence spending has multiplied by 17 and army strength has multiplied by 6. Numerous special units have been set up. Reservists go through intensive training periods: up to 26 they do 4 months' training a year from 26 to 37, training periods of 84 days.

Police forces include 8000 regulars and 35,000 reservists. The latter are also required to undertake training periods: from 38 to 50, 70 days a year, and from 50 to 59, 24 days a year.

For anti-guerrilla operations the Army uses [words illegible] transport vehicles, 74 COIN aircraft and 54 helicopters.

Mozambique--It is difficult from lack of information, to assess the precise number of units and of weapon systems, the existence of which have been observed. As regards the Air Force, the disappearance in 1979 of the Mig 21s which had been reported in 1977 is to be noted.

Madagascar--Inexistent in 1971, the Air Force now possesses 8 Mig 19 combat aircraft.

The important increase in Army strength is not reflected in the creation of sufficiently numerous new units.

Conclusion

This study does not pretend to list a complete inventory of all the units and all the major arms at present at the disposition of every African state for the maintenance of order and to counter aggression. We must once more draw attention to the omissions and imprecisions in data collected solely from publications. This is particularly the case of States who, unaggressed or threatened, nor ridden with international disorder, have set up and equipped armed forces without calling upon a large share of their budget resources.

On the other hand this study shows that wherever conflicts have broken out or tensions developed, the States in question, or their neighbours, have had to increase, often in great proportions, their troop strength and their major armaments.

This is as true in Northern Africa as in States south of the Sahara.

In Northern Africa, though Egypt has been able to decrease her defence spending by half after having made peace with Israel, Morocco and Algeria, at loggerheads over the problem of the ex-Spanish Sahara, have spent respectively ten times and five times more in 1979 than in 1971.

Libya, an exception to the rule, has pursued an effort which seems out of proportion to her human potential and her defence needs.

Tunisia, whose armed forces are unimportant as compared with those of her neighbours, has recently decided to reinforce and modernize her forces.

In Africa south of the Sahara the pressures exerted on Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and South Africa by liberation fronts aided by the "front line" countries have brought about a particularly impressive arms race. In South Africa defence spending has increased from 442 million dollars to 2 billions (500%) within 9 years in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia from 25 to 500 millions (1700%): in Zambia from 17 to 310 millions (2000%). Mozambique and Angola are alleged to have spent respectively 117 and 98 millions in 1979.

In the Horn of Africa the spectacular development has been the very rapid and important increase of the Ethiopian armed forces now rated the first in Africa (with the exception of Egypt) with more than 200,000 men and 526 millions of defence spending in 1979, or 15 times more than in 1971.

Somalia, whose manpower and defence spending have trebled within 9 years has found herself unable to pursue her efforts after the Ogaden war following the rupture of relations with her erstwhile main arms supplier.

Ethiopia's other two neighbours, Sudan and Kenya, have also increased their strength and their defence spending by 350% and 200% respectively, in the past few years.

In Western Africa, although she has reduced her strength by nearly 80,000 men, Nigeria spent 1 billion 750 million dollars in 1979, more than 7 times the 1971 figure: the greater part of this money was used to buy major armaments for her Navy in the first place, and then for her Air Force.

In Eastern Africa the Uganda forces, which had increased from 9000 to 21,000 in 9 years, were completely disorganized because of the conflict which opposed them to Tanzania. This latter country, on the other hand, has multiplied her strength by five (11,000 to 51,000) and her defence spending from 26 million dollars to 140 millions.

Two other states, Mauritania and Chad, have in spite of considerable help from France in the fight against subversion and guerrillas been obliged to allocate a very large part of their scanty budgetary resources to defence. The agreement signed between Mauritania and the Polisario will allow her to reestablish her financial situation which has reached a highly critical state.

In Chad, although the fighting has practically ceased, the situation is far from clear.

AAPS 'ONLY PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY PER SE'

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jan 80 p 19

[Article by Miriam Kahiga]

[Text]

"AS long as the main source of African news remains foreign news agencies, then to the rest of the world Africa will remain Idi Amin and Bokassas."

Those are the words of the Editor of the less-than-a-year-old All Africa Press Service based in Nairobi, Mr. Richard Sakala. And if Africa were concerned with its image abroad, then something has to be done about the dissemination of local news — its collection and transmission.

When the All Africa Press Service was formed in Nairobi nine months ago, it clearly drew its objectives, among which is the coverage of "social, economic, cultural and political issues and events emanating from African nations, institutions, people and societies".

While this has always been done by the agencies existing before, AAPS points out the nature of its handling has been dissatisfying, saying that it is often biased and

bent and always portraying Africa positively.

"Our major objective is to try and rectify the imbalance of information concerning Africa to the rest of the world, and by thus doing, project the continent in a more positive image," Mr. Sakala says.

AAPS is a limited company by guarantee, incorporated in Kenya and funded by church agencies here and abroad. The name of the holding company is the Africa Church Information Service, the publishers of AAPS. The funding of the agency comes from the All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC) with its headquarters in Nairobi, the World Council of Churches (WCC), the World Association for Christian Communication (WACC) and the Lutheran World Federation (LWF).

Based in Nairobi, the agency has a team of five at their AACC headquarters and a number of stringers all over the country. Another five correspondents in South Africa, Ghana, Nigeria, Zaire and Zambia and a total of 53

stringers all over the continent make up the journalistic staff.

The significance of the agency springs from the fact that so far it is the only Pan-African news agency *per se*, being the only one in Africa and African-ran, serving the whole of Africa and subscribes abroad.

But being owned by a church oriented organisation one could wonder what their stance on coverage of ecumenical news would be. This is well provided for in the editorial policy which, among other things, says that it will strive to provide comprehensive coverage of African churches — their evangelistic, social, ecumenical, political, economic and cultural witness involved. So if there has been more of church-oriented news in the local Press, readers should not wonder where they are coming from since the Kenyan Press also subscribes to the agency.

The AAPS works on a subscription system of \$10 per year for which they send out a weekly bulletin consisting of features and news.

Needless to say, a network of 10 correspondents for the whole continent is hardly enough to satisfy the hunger for news from consumers. But as Mr. Sakala says, initial problems in this context are mainly those of news dynamics in Africa.

Whereas a man would be very willing to take up a job as a correspondent in, say, Ethiopia, there happens to be a policy whereby every journalist in that country has to clear everything he files with the government resulting, of course, in suppression one way or another. That is not the only country, and in several others, filing of news outside the country is not even heard of.

The other main problem is that of the professional journalist. Journalism is a relatively new career to many people in Africa and more still have to take it seriously. The result is that the professional few are taken up by established newspapers and radio and television stations with a very pathetic remainder to do anything outstanding. The other contributory factor to this is that the training of journalists is still very very sparsely spread over the continent. Training on-the-job is a course only suitable for a well established media organisation and an agency, let alone one as young as AAPS is hardly the place.

The other is of course language. So far, the agency has been operating only in English, which means it can only collect news from, and serve, Anglo-phone countries. Lack of funds make a translating service still a dream but a French and Portuguese service will open within the next few years.

While talking to Mr. Sakala, I was not very sure that there was much to write about the service and so asked him why he thinks they are newsworthy. After pondering a few minutes, Mr. Sakala replied that not only have they been able to reach the largest of publications in Africa but also the smallest.

He gave an example of a small newspaper in Botswana, in a vernacular language, which is a subscriber and which "never fails" to use AAPS material. On the other hand he quoted the Kenya Press including radio and television, which also uses their material and are some other largest in Africa.

"We get to the people at the grassroots, not only through the newspapers but also through churches and related organisations who subscribe to us," says Mr. Sakala.

Being the only African news agency so far, AAPS is for the time being filling the role created by the OAU debate which for the last five years has been urging and deliberating on the establishment of a Pan-African News Agency. While PAFNA was originally supposed to be based in Kampala, Uganda, the agency did not take off due to the political and security situation that existed there prior to April 1979. It was then shifted to Dakar, Senegal but the appointment of an editor, without whom it cannot function, is still being awaited.

Needless to say, the existence of a news agency that would be professionally competent, politically free yet able to report Africa from an African viewpoint has long

been missed. For a long time, and still it continues to happen, Africa has been seen by the world through the eyes of Western news agencies who felt no commitment whatsoever to improving the overall image of Africans.

As in many other aspects of political, economic and cultural outlook, whatever the Western Press says of Africa remains the only thing that the world knows about the continent — be it right, wrong or biased.

"Our commitment is not only to tell it as it is happening," says Mr. Sakala.

"We are also committed to giving Africans to learn what other Africans in other parts of the continent are doing."

The agency places a great deal of importance on development-oriented news, especially where local initiative is involved. "We believe it is for the benefit of Africans to view what other Africans are doing," Mr. Sakala emphasises.

One advantage that the agency has is that it has stringers all over the provinces in the countries where they have correspondents — even in the remotest

parts. That, added to the fact that their bulletin comes out once a week, gives them ample time to prepare the smallest of news items and give it individual attention.

In addition, being church-backed, the agency has access to more than just Sunday-service sermons. The very machinery of which their publisher is composed gives them well-informed access to some very controversial issues — a recent bulletin on the affairs of AACC leadership being an example.

This then, is the first Pan-African news service which also hopes to be independent financially by the year 1982. At this age in the history of communication in Africa, they are a milestone. But their performance and existence still remains to be proved, for like it or not, the agency is not as independent as it sounds.

Their first loyalty is to the Church. In an age when ecumenical matters are always coming up in heated controversies, break-aways and declarations of independence, the hope of many is that the AAPS will not find itself an unwilling victim.

BRIEFS

SAO TOME E PRINCIPE, ANGOLA MEETING--Luanda, 9 Jan--A delegation from the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome e Principe, led by Henrique Pinto da Costa, minister of planning, and comprising Carlos Gomes, minister of industry, trade and fishing, and Evaristo Carvalho, minister of construction, transportation and communications, has arrived in the People's Republic of Angola to meet with Angolan officials. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jan 80 p 8] 6362

TRANSPORTATION OF REFUGEES--Bulawayo. The train from Zambia bringing 700 refugees on Tuesday will be the only rail repatriation for the time being, a Zimbabwe Rhodesia Railways spokesman said yesterday. This was because the reception centre at Gwai River Mine "is believed to be able to handle only 450 people at a time", he said. Later arrivals would probably come by road through Victoria Falls. Mr Nicholas Morris, a United Nations High Commissioner, commented: "The Gwai River centre will hold 1 600 at least. As far as we are concerned, we can certainly move them to Swai and onwards through the centre at the rate of at least 700 a day." He said he did not know why the railways spokesman said the centre could handle only about 450 a day and he hoped the identity check would not delay repatriation unduly. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Feb 80 p 1]

MAIZE SHIPMENTS SCHEDULED--The first lorry loads of maize for Zambia should roll across the Chirundu bridge on February 11, initially at 15 loads a day but rising later to 30 daily. This was said yesterday by the operations manager of the Zambian National Agricultural Marketing Board, Mr John Nyirenda, who is in Salisbury for discussions on the lift. "The first 37 railway wagons destined for Lions Den were loaded on January 25 and should be there on Thursday or Friday next week." He has come from discussions with South African officials in Johannesburg. On worries over the acceptability of Rhodesian passports carried by Rhodesian drivers he said: "Arrangements are being made at the border for temporary permits for drivers transporting maize." However, he could not say if this applied to those carrying other goods. Zambia wanted to import 120 000 tonnes from South Africa at the rate of 18 000 tonnes a month. Mr Nyirenda said he had been told that two road bridges on the Lusaka road, put in temporarily to replace

those blown up last year had been uprated to 48 tonnes gross weight. The exact load capacity of these is still in doubt and has caused delays in getting the maize moving. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 3 Feb 80 p 1]

COBALT PRICE AGREEMENT--Zambia and Zaire, the two major producers of cobalt, have agreed that the producer price of the mineral will remain at the current level of K42 per tonne throughout 1980. This was decided upon at a meeting held in Lusaka yesterday between the Zambian and Zairean mining industries. The two mining industries also reassured all customers of stable and constant supplies for the whole of this year. The Zambian mining industry was represented at the meeting by the managing director of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM), Mr Francis Kaunda, the managing director of Roan Consolidated Mines Limited (RCM), Mr David Phiri, and the managing director of Metal Marketing Corporation of Zambia Limited (Memaco), Mr Lawrence Mukakasha. The Zairean mining industry, was represented by Citeon Lukusa Muengula of Societe Zairoise de Commercialisation des Minerais (Sozacom). Zambia produced 3,400 tonnes of cobalt per year and is the world's second producer while Zaire produces 10,000 tonnes per year. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 24 Jan 80 p 1]

MAPUTO-SALISBURY FLIGHTS--DETA [Air Transport Exploitation Directorate], Mozambique Air Lines, tomorrow, Sunday, will start regular flights to Southern Rhodesia with a flight linking Maputo to Salisbury. Ever since the lifting of sanctions placed upon that British colony, the domestic airline company has been making sporadic flights but tomorrow's flight will mark the establishment of regular airline communications between the two territories. Starting now, a "Boeing 737" will take off every Sunday from Maputo at 0800 with destination Salisbury. On Wednesday, a "Friendship F-27" will link that city in the center of the country to the Rhodesian capital, taking off from Beira at 1600. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jan 80 p 1] 5058

CSO:4401

PARTY ACTIVITIES WITHIN FAPLA RECOMMENDED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Jan 80 p 6

[Text] Luanda, 17 January--For the purpose of assessing the party activity within the Armed Forces, on Tuesday, in Luanda, the Second Meeting on Methodology in the FAPLA opened, with a ceremony at which Norberto dos Santos, national director of DORGAN (Organization Department of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee) officiated.

In his remarks at the opening session of the meeting, that leader began by discussing the problem involved in the process of surveying members of the Armed Forces (something that has not always been well understood, particularly with respect to who is responsible for doing this, one of the main reasons for the improper rectification of many members of the party's various echelons).

In this regard, Norberto dos Santos reminded everyone of the need for organization within the Armed Forces; the urgent necessity for creating party cells and committee and youth groups, and for assigning members of the party and the youth to them as cadres; and the need for insuring their normal operation, so that, in fact, "not those who want to, but rather those who deserve to" will join the party in the army.

Norberto dos Santos subsequently underscored the need to pay greater attention to the entities of the JMPLA [MPLA Youth Movement], "in view of the fact that the majority of our army is comprised of young people."

In his address, that party leader also described as constructive the work done by the party entities in the army, which have contributed greatly to the political and ideological training of the troops, and to an increase in discipline and combative morale, as a guarantee for defense of the nation's integrity and for an understanding of proletarian internationalism.

All the political commissioners from the military regions, and coordinators of the party cells and youth groups in the Armed Forces are participating in the aforementioned meeting, which will continue until tomorrow. Lt Col "Igo," the national political director of the FAPLA on active duty, was present at the opening session.

2909

CSO: 4401

JAILED PORTUGUESE CITIZENS GO ON HUNGER STRIKE

OCA Membership

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1^o Dec 79 p 3

[Text] A Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman confirmed to ANOP that some Portuguese citizens held in the São Paulo jail in Luanda had started a hunger strike on 4 December 1979, demanding to go on trial. At this time, it is not known if the strike has already ended.

The Portuguese prisoners went on strike in solidarity with Angolan citizens also held in that jail, all waiting to be tried for 3 years for allegedly belonging to the OCA [Angolan Communist Organization], a Marxist-Leninist group with Maoist leanings.

ANOP was unable to obtain any information about the prisoners' situation, either from the Angolan authorities or from the Portuguese Consulate in Luanda, which only stated that it was giving the Ministry of Foreign Affairs all it knew about the matter.

Nevertheless, according to information received, there were 19 Portuguese and Angolan prisoners on the hunger strike, one of whom named Sanga, had just gone into a coma.

Relatives of the prisoners in Lisbon published the statement that the prisoners had sent to the attorney general of the Republic of Angola on 24 August, with copies to the minister of the interior, the deputy minister of state security and the commission charged with studying the case. The prisoners stated that their detention was illegal in the light of international laws and the International Declaration on Human Rights, ratified by the Government of Luanda.

It accused DISA (Directorate of Intelligence and Security of Angola), the former political police abolished by President Agostinho Neto, of confiscating most of the prisoners' possessions, including houses, furniture, books, clothing, money and cars.

The Angolan and Portuguese prisoners also accused the authorities of violating the penal procedures codes, notably by submitting them to "barbaric, inhuman, physical, moral and psychological torture. The only just, legal way to resolve our case is to release all the prisoners unconditionally," they said.

Portuguese President's Concern

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Dec 79 p 3

[Text] "The Portuguese in Angolan prisons deserve very great attention and concern from me and all officials," stated the president of the republic in Coimbra when, going to visit the University Hospital, he was accosted by a young student whose sister, with 19 other Portuguese, has been held in Luanda and is currently on a hunger strike.

The young man, Vitor Manuel Fonseca, 24 years old, a civil engineering student in that city, resolved to start a hunger strike to draw attention to the situation of his sister who is being held in Angola for alleged political activities "without our leaders doing anything to help her thus far." he stated.

Vitor Fonseca stationed himself at the door of the hospital where the president of the republic would pass, holding up a placard requesting an audience.

Inquiring about the young man's request, Gen Ramalho Eanes told him: "I can tell you the following: obviously, the Portuguese held prisoner in Angola deserve very great attention and concern from me and all officials. I should also say that I have just sent a personal emissary to Angola to discuss such questions. I have obtained promises from Angolan authorities--some promises have been fulfilled and others have not because the situation there is, however, complex and they could not do all that was requested.

"We have almost daily news of the Portuguese currently on hunger strike through our embassy and we know that all are in good health. We also know that if anyone is not in good condition, he will be taken immediately to the military hospital. However, the Angolan authorities are not treating them in any case, they are arranging to have the necessary facilities available for them.

"We are endeavoring to obtain their release and I intend when I stop there--during a visit I am going to make in the near future to Zambia--to try personally to do this, but not for all Portuguese, because some Portuguese there have committed crimes and must be tried. I will try to expedite those cases which are nearly ready so that they will be tried as rapidly as possible and to obtain the release of longtime prisoners. By the way, I am convinced that this would have already happened if, by chance, recent changes had not taken place in Angola.

"Through our ambassador, we are following the situation of all our prisoners, especially those on hunger strike. We will endeavor in a systematic way to have them released. As I say to you, among all the Portuguese in Africa, those who are held prisoner, rightly or wrongly (many of them with reason--the majority), after all, are those who are most on our mind. I hope you will end your hunger strike which is, then, completely unnecessary."

9479

CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ALGERIA--Algiers, 9 Jan--A bilateral cooperation accord between Algeria and the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] was signed yesterday, at the end of a visit by Angolan Trade Minister Lopo do Nascimento to Algeria. The agreement provides that Algeria will supply the RPA with textiles, shoes, industrial oils, canned goods and wine, and will import coffee, sisal and other products from Angola. In addition, the two parties agree to intensify interchange in the areas of information and the training of cadres. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jan 80 p 8]

CSO: 4401

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

CUBAN DELEGATION--A Cuban delegation headed by Deputy Minister of Transportation Gumerindo Goncalves paid a 3-day visit to the Republic of Cape Verde. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Jan 80 p 11]

CSO: 4400

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

NATION HAS RESOURCES TO BECOME RICH IN A FEW YEARS

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 12 Dec 79 p 7

[Article by Rafael Fraguas]

[Text] Equatorial Guinea, which was the only Spanish enclave in black Africa, has an area somewhat smaller than Galicia. Its territory, spread out between the continent, Rio Muni and the island of Biyogo, also called Fernando Poo, in addition to the small islands of Corisco, Elobey Grande, Elobey Chico and the distant rock of Pagalu, formerly Annobon, is mostly inhabited by the fang ethnic groups; bubis, ndowes, fernandines and pagaleses form its ethnic mosaic, today estimated at 250,000 inhabitants.

In the cove of Biafra, where Africa hollows its waist before the Atlantic, Equatorial Guinea had little to do with the will of its inhabitants at the time of choosing its borders. Almost 300 kilometers separate the island of Biyogo from Rio Muni, whose borders were drafted with a set square by Portuguese, French and Spaniards, under the supervision of the Germans and the British. Many fang ethnic nuclei were left in the bordering countries of Gabon and Cameroon and some old people of the continent still recall having had four successive nationalities.

Employers, militarymen and traders colonized the country since 1777 when Portugal transferred to Spain the administration of these domains, which were almost totally christianized by catholic missionaries before becoming independent in 1969.

A Country Rich in Resources

According to professor Velarde Fuertes and his collaborators and to a report by a commission of the Commissariat of Supplies and Transportation, and to professor Fernandez Carrancho and Miss Consuelo Nomdedeu, Equatorial Guinea is a country rich in agricultural and forest resources. It has been the most important exporter of cacao in the world--42,000 tons in 1968--and its production of coffee, lumber--10,000 km² of forests to be exploited--and palm oil have given it a privileged position among the African countries.

Having one of the highest per capita income in the continent, Equatorial Guinea maintained a healthy economy at the expense of the Nigerian labor force which cultivated almost completely its fertile lands.

Subjected to a dictatorship unheard of in most of Africa--forced labor in plantations was a compulsory practice--today half the country is a jungle, the economy has been destroyed and commerce strangled, its currency, the ekuele, lacks international value. Income due to its location alone would have permitted the country to maintain a worthy subsistence since it is situated among rich countries such as Nigeria and Gabon, but Masie's dictatorial regime plunged the country into bankruptcy.

The administrative system, initially formalized after the attainment of independence, was destroyed and the new military government is trying to repair it little by little, erradicating habits such as corruption, nepotism and abuse, which had become stifling and predominant practices.

Sympathy Toward Spain

Despite the great evils they have suffered during the 11 years of despotic rule, the Equatorial Guineans still have sympathy towards Spain, their mother country. Masie's anti-Spain propaganda has not soaked in. In addition, the enormous dependency that the country must maintain on the outside in order to reconstruct itself almost completely, strengthens even more its ties with Spain, powerful for the common language and culture. Hundreds of Equatorial Guineans have studied in Spain with Spanish teachers and priests. Practically all its army has been educated in our country, and the population, whose different tribes understand each other in our language, "thinks in Spanish." The character, the values and everyday culture carries the Spanish stamp in almost all its manifestations.

The people remember the Spanish stage as a golden age. Even the national conscience appeared more firmly consolidated before the country, full of hope, attained independence. The rare expressions of Spanish colonial rationality--which, until the 1950's kept the natives in slavery, without access to places only the Spaniards could frequent--crystallized into a meager but sufficient administrative and political system which, with minimum skill, would have permitted any government of the post-independence to keep the country at the economic and social level it had acquired during the Spanish presence.

Equatorial Guinea still remains a potentially very rich country. The plantations of cacao, which cover a large part of the cultivable area of the country, would require some tidying-up; but minimum injections of capital could yield returns similar to those which put the country at the head of world exporters. It is the same with coffee, but the destruction of commercial networks--highways covered by jungle, lack of port and warehouse installations--ruin the scanty crops that are now harvested.

Only lumber still maintains a level of exploitation that is similar to that of the previous stage. Enormous forests jealously guard their timber resources, which are reproduced in a very short time. The port of Bata can become, with little effort, the most important lumber enclave in all western Africa.

However, it is not in the virtually rich agricultural sector that Equatorial Guinea needs the most help, but rather in the services sector. A network of food distribution, water purification, electricity and health assistance, which are now at a very low level are needed. Though difficult to say, the Equatorial Guinean people seem to have lost the incentive for any type of nourishment other than mere subsistence, based on bananas, pineapple, avocado and cassava.

During the last stage, in the Equatorial Guinean bakeries small rolls were made with enormous difficulties: real delicacies, of faulty manufacture and an exorbitant price. For a population of 0.25 million inhabitants, each day some 30,000 rolls were produced, a food forbidden for 11 years, its sale and consumption punished.

Since meat was practically nonexistent, the only source of protein for Equatorial Guineans was fish, abundant on the coast, but easily spoiled due to the bad refrigeration facilities that the country had and the policy of fishing concessions followed by the Mosie regime.

Distressing Health Conditions

In the health sector, the picture is bleak. There are frequent incidences of sleeping sickness and malaria and the children fall prey to poliomyelitis, whooping cough and typhoid fever. The country needs almost 5,000 hospital beds, 1,000 distributed among the island and continental capitals: Malabo and Bata; another 1,000 among the villages in the interior of the country and 3,000 for what used to be the Mikomeseng leper center, on the continent. In order to supply these hospitals, the country needs a weekly supply of 400 tons of foodstuffs, powdered milk, purees, prepared soups, eggs, oil, sugar, canned meat and fish, cheese and fats. In order to get out of the present situation, Equatorial Guinea needs at least a hundred doctors, ATS and nurses.

Taking into account the country's present food stocks, in order to restore to its people a diet similar to that of their neighbors in Cameroon, Nigeria and Gabon, it is necessary to provide Equatorial Guinea with 400 kg of cassava, 350 kg of bananas, 18 kg of other fruits, 18 kg of frozen fish, 9 kg of game and other animal meat and 13 kg of palm, coconut or similar oil per person, per year.

Some 20,600 tons of other foodstuffs should be furnished to the country as soon as possible, including rice, vegetables, wheat flour, sugar, powdered milk, dry fish, canned fish and vegetables.

Economic Outlook

In other sectors, the delivery of electric sets to Equatorial Guinea, the improvement and repositioning of networks are priority objectives, quite expensive to achieve--100 million pesetas in an urgent stage. However, the amount of credit accumulated by the country gives some hope. Counting the Spanish loans, those concerning the Lome agreements, offers from the IMF, the Equatorial Guinean credit volume comes to about \$50 million.

Equatorial Guinean reserves on 30 April 1979 reached \$25 million.

If the new Equatorial Guinean government provides the country with the autonomous labor force it needs so as not to depend upon foreign labor to cultivate its agricultural resources--through a policy of convincing its people of updating the distribution, commercial and transportation channels-- if it administers the accumulated funds and the abundant Spanish, French and community foreign aid, after cleaning up its central administration, and takes advantage of the revenues from its privileged position in the Gulf of Guinea, developing, if only in the beginning stages, its mineral and energy resources--it has significant potential oil reserves in as yet unexploited deposits--everything seems to indicate that Equatorial Guinea can then within a short period abandon the war economy into which Masie plunged it and become in less than 4 years once again a rich country.

9341

CSO: 4410

GUINEA

BRIEFS

FORMER MINISTER RELEASED--Former Minister Alassane Diop, imprisoned since 1971, has been released and is now in Senegal, it was announced on 31 January in Dakar. Born in Senegal, Diop was working for the OCORA (French Radio Broadcasting Cooperation Office) in 1958, when he was director of Radio-Conakry. On 2 October 1958, anniversary of Guinea's independence, he had been appointed deputy secretary of state for information and had occupied several ministerial posts until 1971. On 29 July of that year, he was implicated in the "fifth column" affair following the 22 November 1970 attack on Conakry by Portuguese troops and Guinean exiles. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Feb 80 p 9]

CSO: 4400

BENEFITS OF MASINGA DAM AT COMPLETION IN 1981 NOTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jan 80 p 3

[Text]

KENYA will have an additional 40 mega watts of electricity on completion of the Sh. 1.2 billion Machakos District Masinga Dam.

The project will ensure constant flow of water to the Kindaruma, Kamburu and Gitaru power plants on the River Tana.

This was said yesterday by the Tana River Development Authority chairman, Mr. G. Gichuki, during a tour of the site by directors of East African Power and Lighting Co.

At present, power plants downstream on the River Tana cannot utilise their full capacity during dry weather, but the Masinga Dam will regulate the river flow and enable the plants to generate electricity throughout the year.

For example, the Gitaru power plant, with a capacity of 145mw, is producing only 70mw, at present.

Mr. Isaac Lugonzo, general manager and vice-chairman of

EAP & L, said the purpose of the Masinga visit was to familiarise his company's directors with the progress of construction at the dam with a view to ascertaining when the 40mw power station would be completed.

Mr. Gichuki told Mr. Lugonzo that the dam would be completed by March 1981, and that TRDA would wholly own the power station which would be rented to EAP & L at an agreed price for running and maintenance.

The Masinga Dam would provide water for drinking as well as irrigation, said Mr. Gichuki, who told the officials that the water from the upper reservoir would be trapped further down in Gariisa to irrigate 110,000 hectares for the settlement of about 30,000 families.

The Masinga Dam will have a capacity for 1,560 million cubic metres of water, will be 120 sq. km. in area and 45 km. long, said Mr. Gichuki.

CSO: 4420

COMMODITY SHORTAGES IN VARIOUS AREAS REPORTED

East Coast Shortages

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jan 80 p 5

[Text] Hotel-keepers in Coast Province have voiced great concern over the continued shortages of essential commodities and called on local authorities to take urgent measures to arrest the situation before it gets out of control.

Meanwhile, Mr. Mbalu, local branch manager of National Cereal and Maize Board assured the people of Mombasa that supply of maize flour would return to normal within the next few days because maize was now being transported from up-country directly to millers.

"But we would like to assure wananchi that we are trying to have a constant supply to local millers to ensure that wananchi get their supply of maize-meal within the next few days."

Mr. Mbalu said any delay of maize to millers would only be caused by shunting of wagons and delay in off-loading.

Speaking on behalf of Coast hoteliers, vice-chairman Armando Montali said hotels had been hit by shortages of rice, wheat flour, maize meal, meat and cheese.

Mr. Montali lamented the shortages had come about at a time when hoteliers and tour operators were working hard to bring tourists to the Coast.

He was speaking at a meeting convened by Coast PC to discuss various issues affecting tourist and beach hotels. The meeting was attended by hotel managers in Mombasa.

A snap-survey by NATION yesterday revealed that maize shortage was critical, especially in areas outside Mombasa island where long queues for maize meal were seen outside shops.

At Magongo, people began lining up for maize flour from 11 a.m. and queues continued until 5 p.m. but no maize flour was available.

Responding to hotel-keepers' complaints, Coast PC Eliud Mahihu promised to look into the causes of the repeated shortages which, he said, had hit nearly everyone in Mombasa.

Eastleigh, Marsabit, Moyale Shortages

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jan 80 p 3

[Text]

THERE was a scramble at Eastleigh, Nairobi, yesterday, as residents and businessmen thronged two shops, pleading with the owners to be allowed to purchase even one bag of maize meal.

The owners of Kimundu Wholesaler and Retail and the Ruwaku General Store had bought about 400 bales from the millers.

Those who flocked to the shops for maize meal voiced concern over the continued shortages of essential commodities and called on the authorities to save the situation which, they said, was going from bad to worse.

Mr. Peterson Gatheru, who owns the Kiangothi Provision Store at Pumwani, said he had not sold any maize meal for the past two weeks. "Many customers bother me so much for

the commodity which I cannot get," he said.

Mr. Gatheru managed to purchase four bales from Kimundu Wholesale and Retail.

Mr. Mary Nyambura waited for six hours and got nothing. She looked bitter and distressed.

Mr. Mohamed Mungu, who runs Bashishi Store at Pumwani, said he was not there to buy maize meal to sell in his shop, but for consumption.

Mr. Mercury Njenga, who also managed to get two bales, said he was going to supply them to his customers who were seriously in need.

● Marsabit and Moyale townships have experienced acute shortage of various commodities for the past few weeks.

Among the missing commodities are milk, rice, wheat flour, maize meal, sugar and matches.

CSO: 4420

DROUGHT REPORTED TO HAVE WORSENERD THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Only Two Districts Have Rainfall

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jan 80 p 3

[Text]

AS the drought is getting worse throughout the country, Kisii and Kakamega districts were lucky to have had some rainfall recently according to a report of the Meteorological Department.

Kisii recorded a rainfall of 15.4 millimetres in two days while Kakamega had 8.8 millimetres in a day. All other areas in the country had no rainfall.

Meanwhile, city water and sewerage general manager Andrew Moche yesterday said that water levels in the council's reservoirs have remained constant.

He, however, reiterated an earlier call to city residents to continue conserving water and refrain from watering gardens or washing vehicles.

Mr. Moche noted that water is consumed at higher rates on Mondays and Fridays.

He said that swift action had been taken to repair a burst water pipe near the entrance to the Grosvenor Hotel.

Drought Affects Wajir District

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jan 80 p 5

[Text] Drought is reported to have hit many parts of Wajir District following the end of the brief short rains in December.

This has forced many cattle farmers in the District to trek long distances in search of water and pasture for their livestock.

Reports from the divisions say many boreholes have started to dry up following a drop in the water level.

For two weeks cattle farmers have been moving towards Wajir township where they have temporarily camped around the three boreholes which still contain water.

So far, no animals have been reported dead since the drought started, but many farmers, fearing the consequences of drought, have started selling animals to the Livestock Marketing Division which is currently buying livestock in the area.

The Wajir-based Meteorological Department said they could not tell when rain will fall in the area.

Water Shortage in Nairobi Industrial Area

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jan 80 p 20

[Article by James Kuria]

[Text] As city dwellers continue to experience acute shortage of water, the crisis was yesterday reported to have hit the Industrial Area and parts of the city centre.

Investigations by the NATION indicated that several processing plants on Enterprise Road were experiencing the shortage, although not a very serious one.

The managing director of Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Mr. Gitahi Ngaruro, confirmed that the factory was facing some shortage.

He, however, noted that the factory's milk production was normal. "With all the drought around the country, there is definitely bound to be a water shortage."

The KCC boss said his organisation, in conjunction with the City Council of Nairobi, would use "any method available to ensure that our milk flow is not affected."

Several restaurants in the city centre were also experiencing the shortage.

A spokesman for Tropical Bar and Restaurant said taps in the building went dry on Tuesday afternoon and by yesterday only a sprinkle was available.

Residents of Ngei Estate yesterday continued to trek up to the Nairobi National Park to fetch water in cans and pails.

A resident of Parklands, near the MP Shah Hospital, telephoned the NATION saying people in the area were not getting adequate water supply.

The resident claimed that, for the past four days, water had been coming at around 11 p.m. and that pressure has not been enough to fill water tanks. "We are forced to take showers in our neighbours' houses."

On Monday, Nairobi City Council Water and Sewerage general manager Andrew Moche had warned that the water problem would continue until the long rains.

Council officials have constantly been warning residents against watering their gardens or washing their cars in the wake of the water crisis.

CSO: 4420

NJONJO CLOSES POLICE FILE ON MUNGAI, NGOROKO AFFAIR

Njonjo Press Announcement

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jan 80 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] The Government has decided not to prosecute the former Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of the Rift Valley Province, Mr. James Mungai, who fled the country in November 1978, Attorney-General Charles Njonjo announced yesterday.

Addressing the Press in his office, Mr. Njonjo said it would not be in the public interest to prosecute Mr. Mungai.

Flanked by Deputy Public Prosecutor James Karugu and CID Director Ignatius Nderi, Mr. Njonjo said everyone in Kenya was aware of James Mungai's disappearance.

"Mr. Mungai has returned voluntarily, and I have considered the whole matter of his disappearance and the Ngoroko affair and decided that it will not be in the public interest to prosecute him.

"I therefore wish to reiterate the statement made by our President, His Excellency, Mr. Daniel arap Moi, that we regard the Ngoroko affair as a closed chapter in our country's history. God was good to us. Some of us are still alive and those with guilty conscience will carry it to their graves.

"I want to say to my countrymen that the Ngoroko affair is dead and we should all forget it as a bad dream in our country's history. I have directed that the police file on Mungai and the Ngoroko affair be now closed."

Apart from the Ngoroko affair, the Government could have charged Mr. Mungai with deserting police force with a firearm offence and with contravening the Exchange Control Act. But, Njonjo said, it had been decided that all charges against Mungai be dropped.

The former Assistant Commissioner of Police had been reported missing on November 10, 1978 and immediately a warrant for his arrest was issued by the Kenya High Court.

In December 1978, Mr. Mungai wrote two more letters to Government officials; one to Rift Valley PC Isaya Mathenge and the other was to Police Commissioner Ben Gethi. The contents of the letters were not made public.

In June last year, Mungai reportedly told the Reuters news agency in Geneva that he would return to Kenya in early July. He was quoted as saying: "I left the country because my life was threatened and I had good reason to suspect the threats were serious."

Mungai later deferred his return on health grounds and was reported as saying: "I am not at all well. But I still intend to go home soon as the doctor tells me I can go."

Eventually he flew into Nairobi on December 19, aboard a Swissair flight.

But when he arrived at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport shortly after 9 a.m., scores of CID and uniformed police officers were there to greet and whisk him away. The atmosphere then was tense and newsmen were kept at bay.

Mungai, 44, has been kept in police custody since then.

Earlier this month, President Moi had called on all Kenyans to bury the "Ngoroko" issue and forgive one another in the spirit of love, peace and unity.

Burying of Ngoroko Issue Backed

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jan 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] The announcement by the Attorney-General, Mr. Charles Njonjo, that the Government has decided not to prosecute the former Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of the Rift Valley Province, Mr. James Mungai, will be received by many wananchi with a lot of relief; for, among other things, it indicates the seriousness of everyone in the establishment to lay the foundation for a peaceful future which will take President Moi's call of love, peace and unity seriously. Mr. Mungai's name has been connected with the Ngoroko gang, which was said to be plotting against current leaders of this nation. But since President Moi took over the leadership of this country he has been preaching the sermon of love, peace and unity. And the people of Kenya, realising the importance of these three principles, have decided to rally behind their leader in making sure that Kenya will always be free from trouble.

In this same spirit, President Moi told a large crowd at Nakuru recently that the time had come when the people of Kenya should stop talking about the Ngoroko issue. As the President said: "We have nothing to gain by reminding ourselves of dead issues when we have the gigantic task of moulding a peaceful nation." This was reiterated by the Attorney-General yesterday when he said that it was in the public interest that the Government decided to drop all charges against Mr. Mungai, who is now in fact a free man.

There could be no better way of demonstrating the seriousness of the Government in creating a peaceful future Kenya than the steps taken by the President and Mr. Njonjo. Since Mr. Moi took over the Presidency, no story has shocked the people of Kenya more than the Ngoroko issue. It has been discussed in the National Assembly, in newspaper columns, in private homes and even in bars. Kenyans know everything about it and they were extremely angry about the whole affair because there is nothing they value more than their freedom and peace. Now that the matter has been halted and charges against Mr. Mungai dropped, the whole country should accept the situation in that same spirit: The spirit of love, peace and unity.

Apart from the Ngoroko affair, the Government could easily charge Mr. Mungai with desertion from the police force, contravening the Foreign Exchange Act, and maybe other offences; but, for the sake of unity and forgetting past activities which tended to disunite the people of Kenya, the Attorney-General directed the CID to close the file they had on Mungai. What better way is there to demonstrate love, peace and unity?

We do not want to raise the debate on what the country would have gone through if Mr. Mungai had been charged with any offence. We do not even want to discuss the possible names of people he might have implicated in the whole Ngoroko affair. We refrain from doing so because we too, believe that if the country is to remain united--as it is at the moment--then everything should be done to avoid opening up old wounds which will only pull the people apart. We too, would like to bury the Ngoroko issue. But if the Ngoroko issue is to be truly buried and forgotten, then everyone must refrain from making remarks which are likely to be instrumental in reviving the whole affair. The new spirit of unity demonstrated by the President and Mr. Njonjo should be backed by all people truly interested in peace in Kenya.

Without dragging the country into the Ngoroko debate, there is a lot Kenyans can do to strengthen the unity and build the nation through the Nyayo philosophy. The President has just announced that there will be free seven-year primary education, meaning there will be more pupils in primary schools and more teachers and classrooms needed. Free milk for primary schoolchildren also means more work for farmers and their supporters. The country is also going through a difficult economic period due to oil prices, and now the drought. These problems cannot be solved when the country is debating past political issues which shook the whole nation.

Kenya has enough problems in nation-building without the Ngoroko debate; but the problems of nation-building can be easily solved when the people learn to forget issues which have had the tendency to divide them in the past. One such issue is the Ngoroko affair. The President and the Attorney-General have decided to bury it; let the rest of Kenya look for a brighter future without it.

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT THANKS COTU FOR MAINTAINING INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jan 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Moi yesterday said that work permits should only be given to expatriates whose skills were not available in Kenya.

He was speaking to officials of the Ministry of Labour, Central Organisation of Trade Unions (Kenya), Federation of Kenya Employers, Kenya National Union of Teachers and the Union of Kenya Civil Servants, when they called on him at State House, Nairobi, led by Labour Minister Elijah Mwangale.

The President said there could never be antagonism between employers and workers if they understood the problems of one another and that the roles they played were complementary in nation-building.

President Moi reminded employers that it was the efficiency and commitment of workers which brought about high productivity and therefore required as much attention as possible.

Emphasising the need for being mindful of the welfare of others, President Moi said workers could do better if they felt secure and had a sense of belonging to their jobs.

The President advised workers to understand the problems of employers.

Noting that Kenya was unique in that it had an industrial court, the President said it was only through harmony between employers and workers that the nation's economy could be strengthened and made to prosper.

Commending the Industrial Court Judge, Justice Saeed Cockar, the President said: "I am proud of the court."

Explaining that inflation had badly hit Kenya's economy, President Moi thanked Cotu for maintaining industrial peace and urged employers and employees to discuss freely and sincerely their areas of contention.

He warned that politics should never be allowed into trade unions, especially during their forthcoming elections.

The President thanked employers for taking in over 70,000

workers following his recent directive of 10 per cent employment increase.

Saying that he wanted a classless society, President Moi said the less fortunate should be made to feel a part and parcel of society.

Mr. Mwangale pledged total loyalty to the President and assured him that they would continue to follow the Nyayo path and maintain industrial peace and stability.

He said his Ministry would ensure that employers complied with the additional 10 per cent work force directive.

Mr. Henry Kinyua, chairman of the Federation of Kenya Employers said that with President Moi at the helm, Kenyans faced the future with confidence.

Cotu Secretary-General Juma Boy said his organisation stood for peace, stability and productivity.

MINISTER 'EXPRESSES DISSATISFACTION' DURING CMS TOUR

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jan 80 p 3

[Article by Mohamed Warsama]

[Text]

HEALTH Minister Arthur Magugu yesterday visited the Central Medical Stores and found 4,000 vials of expensive insulin which will be useless by next month.

The Minister was told the insulin was part of a large consignment of drugs over-imported by the CMS. By next month, when the drug expires, it will be removed from the cold room and placed in the CMS warehouse, alongside dozens of large cartons of other expired drugs to await destruction.

The Minister expressed concern about the insulin and asked his senior officials what they could do to put the drug to good use before the expiry date.

The Director of Medical Services, Dr. Koinange Karuga, said an effort would be made to use the insulin before February, "but it is impossible to use all 4,000 vials, between now and the expiry date".

The Minister then demanded from the CMS officials facts about over-imported and expired drugs throughout the country. He said the information should be prepared and submitted to him without delay.

The Minister said he hoped that when his re-organisation programme for the CMS was complete there would be no cases of over-importation of drugs by the stores.

Earlier, the Minister asked the CMS officer-in-charge, Mr. H. B. Mwamburi, for an explanation about over-importation and what he could do to reduce Government expenditure in this respect.

Mr. Mwamburi claimed the CMS acted on the orders of hospitals and other medical institutions, and that it purchased the drugs on their behalf and on their instructions.

Mr. Magugu expressed dissatisfaction at the poor quality of examination couches ordered by the CMS and said that, according to his information, "couches lasted only two to three months before the bottoms collapsed". The Minister asked to see the samples of couches bought by the CMS and three, including one approved by the Ministerial tender board, were produced for his inspection.

The Minister was told the couches used to be imported until recently when a switch was made to local manufacturers. But because of the limited consumer market, samples were especially built for the CMS tender board's scrutiny. Manufacturers were therefore reportedly reluctant to put much effort into constructing couches of higher quality for sample examination.

Mr. Magugu said the CMS was under no moral obligation to buy any couch from suppliers even if all the samples turned out to be inferior. Mr. Magugu found defects in all three of the couches he examined.

The Minister also asked Mr. Mwamburi about hospital beds, and was told the CMS' supply was down to 11 beds. Again, the Minister criticised samples of beds--purchased by the CMS. He said earlier samples had springs which were too weak to support one patient. "What happens when two patients are made to sleep on such a weak bed?"

"What is the point of taking a bed like this when it will last only two to three months?" the Minister asked, pointing to one bed. He was told the bed had been approved by the Ministerial tender board. Mr. Magugu said he was unhappy about the decision and suggested the board reconsider its decision.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER PRAISES 'CORDIAL' CZECHOSLOVAK-KENYAN RELATIONS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jan 80 p 3

[Text]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA is ready to offer scholarship to Kenyans to study forestry science there, the country's Ambassador to Kenya, Dr. Jaroslav Hes, said yesterday.

He said Czechoslovakia had 5 million hectares of forest, which were vital to the development of the country's wood industry.

Dr. Hes was paying a courtesy call on Kenya's Natural Resources and Environment Minister John Andrew Omanga at his Kencom House office.

The envoy stressed the need for bilateral exchange of experience in the fields of forestry and fishery. But he noted that his country could learn a lot from Kenya about fisheries as Czechoslovakia did not have much water which could be used in ponds for rearing fish.

He also emphasised the need for conserving water for energy and also for agricultural purposes. "This will help preserve the natural beauty of the country", Dr. Hes added.

Mr. Omanga hailed the cordial relations existing between Kenya and Czechoslovakia which, he said stretched back to the period during Kenya's struggle for independence.

Mr. Omanga noted that Kenya did not have vast stretches of forest because some parts of the country, notably the North-Eastern Province, was semi-arid. He stressed the need to plant more trees to check desertification and also to feed the pulp and wood industries.

On fishery, the Minister said it was high time wananchi looked at fishing as a form of farming. He advised schools to construct ponds where students could learn fish farming to familiarise themselves with the industry.

He felt that any bilateral exchange of experience in both forestry and fishery between the two countries could be an asset to the two countries.

CSO: 4420

NORTH-EAST PROVINCE PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jan 80 p 5

[Text] MPs from North-Eastern Province have formed a Parliamentary group, headed by an Assistant Minister for Industry, Mr. Mohamed Sheik Aden.

Mr. Aden said yesterday the formation of the group was significant as it reflected their commitment to bring unity among MPs from the province. "The association will act as a mouthpiece for them in all matters concerning the province," he said.

Mr. Aden, who was accompanied by the secretary of the group, Mr. Ahmad Khali Mohamed, and other MPs thanked President Moi for appointing three Assistant Ministers from the Province.

"This has enhanced our sense of patriotism and sense of belonging, and we have vowed to work tirelessly with the President and the Government in realising our national aspirations," the MPs said.

They pointed out that wananchi from the province were not responsible for bandits who crossed from neighbouring countries to terrorise residents and loot their property.

CSO: 4420

KENYA

MINISTER CONCERNED ABOUT INCREASING NUMBER OF FIRES

Minister's Press Conference

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jan 80 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources has expressed concern over the increasing number of fires which pose a grave threat to forests, grazing land, and water catchment areas.

The Minister, Mr A.J. Omanga, said the failure of the short rains followed by drought placed the country in a dangerous position with regard to forest fires.

He told a Press conference in Nairobi that, for the past several years, Kenya had been very fortunate to have well distributed rainfall throughout the year and hence had no serious fire problems.

Accompanied by his three Assistant Ministers, Mr. Philip Leakey, Mr. James Munene Kariuki and Mr. Gerald Muia, Mr. Omanga said the damage caused by forest fires exceeded any other kind of forest damage in extent and seriousness.

"In 1979, a total of 11,961 hectares of grazing land, 241 hectares of indigenous forests and 45 hectares of forest plantations of exotic softwoods, all worth about 220,921/- were destroyed by fires," Mr. Omanga said, adding that the amount did not include the cost of extinguishing the fires which amounted to 46,218/-.

Saying that the total damage caused by forest fires could not be measured in terms of money alone, the Minister stressed the importance of forests in relation to agriculture, water resources, rainfall and environment.

"Forest and grass fires remove the protective cover from the earth's surface and expose it to the forces of nature such as wind and rain, thus causing large quantities of valuable soil to be washed away," Mr. Omanga said.

The Minister said Kenya's forests, and forest-based industries, provided employment for more than 30,000 people and their 120,000 or so dependants in addition to the foreign exchange earnings of more than Sh. 180 million annually.

He said wananchi should bear in mind that it took only minutes to destroy a tree but years to grow another. The hills and plains of Kenya have only 3 percent of forests and grassland out of the total land surface of the country, he said.

Mount Kenya Fire

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jan 80 p 4

[Text] A fire is raging on the slopes of Mount Kenya between the summit and the forest overlooking Nanyuki Town.

And wildlife, vegetation and farms are being threatened by the spreading inferno.

Forest officials at Nanyuki said all the labourers at Ontulili, Nanyuki and Gihuru forest stations had been mobilised and taken to the danger zone to fight the fire.

National Park askaris, workers at Robert Wilson Farm, Timau Settlement Farm and other farmers in the threatened area have also joined the fight.

Fire fighters, using bull-dozers and pangas, have been clearing bushes and digging fire breakers for the last four days.

Food and medical supplies have been taken to the danger zone. A fire specialist has been flying over the burning area to assess the situation and find a solution. Considerable damage has already been done to vegetation around Ontulili.

All senior forest officials who could have assessed the extent of the fire damage were said to be fighting the blaze.

CSO: 4420

KENYA

BRIEFS

NEW WEEKLY MAGAZINE--A new weekly magazine on business in Africa is to be launched in May. "The African Economic Digest" will be a sister magazine to the Middle East "Economic Digest," popularly known as MEED, which for many years has been providing rapid reporting on economic and business developments in that region. The publisher, Jonathan Wallace, and editor Peter Robbs will be visiting Nairobi early next month. Accompanied by the magazine's local representative, Raymond Adey, they intend to call on a number of Government and private interests in Kenya to acquaint themselves with Kenya's economic development. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jan 80 p 9]

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL POLICE SEPARATION FROM JUSTICE MINISTRY SOUGHT

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 25 Jan 80 pp 4, 8

[Excerpt] POLICE Director Varney Dempster has called for a bureaucratic separation of the National Police from the Ministry of Justice.

He said that with the present state of affairs between his department and the Ministry, his organization has experienced serious infringements into its operations noting that it would only be befitting if the Liberian National Police could be moved from under the Ministry of Justice and brought under a Security Agency or the Ministry of Local Government.

Director Dempster who was speaking during an interview recently at his office said that he was not calling for complete police autonomy "because there is nowhere in the world where you have an autonomous police organization" adding "we only want a degree of laxity".

He explained that the Ministry of Justice is the prosecuting arm of the Government and if they are to prosecute and investigate they will have "too much authority". He noted that if there was a division of authority where the police can investigate and send their findings from the investigations to the Ministry of Justice for prosecution "the police department would be much more wholesome and functioning."

The Director cited instances where "to even get an office furniture we will have to channel documents to the Ministry of Justice for the Ministers approval. In some cases it is very hard to get our payroll signed because the Minister is busy, sometimes he is gone out of town for weeks."

With these impediments the Director lamented that the police is not as effective as it should be, citing other instances where a junior ministry will call and order an agent who is handling a particular case to leave the case because his ministry is holding an investigation" adding I would be completely left out."

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL DEBT INCREASES, REAL INCOME PER CAPITA DECLINES

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 25 Jan 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] LIBERIAN government has reached deeper into its finances than ever before as a result of the OAU Summit held last July, coupled with other development efforts in 1979, President told the nation in his annual message yesterday.

He said revenues for fiscal 1979 climbed by almost 12 per cent to a level of 224.9 million dollars but current expenditure was up by 25 per cent at 152.9 million dollars and development expenditure reached the size of 212.8 million dollars, an increase of 40 per cent. Our budget was 140.8 million dollars.

President Tolbert revealed that currently, out of total national debt rose to an amount of 697.1 million dollars, 95 per cent of which is

external. Our annual debt servicing increased by 46 per cent, although it still lies within internationally accepted limits.

"Regrettably, now at the estimated level of about 258 dollars, our real national income per capita has declined during the last four years. In 1979, the burdens of our open economy were heavier. Interacting global parameters of growing inflation and astronomically rising energy costs, of widespread recession and currency depreciation weakened steadily our economic and financial position," the President stressed, adding:

"Accordingly, our terms of trade declined, our balance of trade decreased, and our budget deficit widened. But due to such circumstances beyond our

control, the level of prices for food, fuel and utilities escalated, the index of consumer prices increasing by about 13 per cent since the previous year.

"Beneath the strains of meagre finance and the burdens of rising prices we witnessed in 1979 a period of both progress and lawlessness; of development and destruction; and of magnificence and defiance; of greatness and of infamy."

PPP MUST PROMOTE STABILITY, HELP ENHANCE PEOPLE'S WELFARE

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 25 Jan 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

SEVERAL WEEKS ago there came into being, through the legal process, a political opposition party in this country, thus in practice, turning Liberia into a two-party state.

THE BIRTH of yet another party and perhaps even more seems to cause some to nurture the postulate "that the future of the True Whig Party now lies in the past..."; but how wrong they can be! With its record of concrete achievements and the massive support it commands throughout the country together with its momentum for change, the True Whig Party's future role in the development of this country and in enhancing the welfare of the people is only just beginning to gain further acceleration.

THE TRUE WHIG PARTY has always declared that it welcomes an opposition party within the framework of the political process of the nation, and because a new party has been registered lead us first to extend the hand of welcome "in the cause of the people", and secondly to challenge it to present forth a programme which match that of the True Whig Party under the espousal of the Free Enterprise System.

AN OPPOSITION party, it must be borne in mind, seeks not only to oppose, but it is what is known in Britain as A Loyal Opposition — loyal to the Constitution, loyal to the interest and welfare of the state and loyal to those aims and objectives which good governments are for. If the Opposition

Party, known as the Progressive Peoples Party is prepared to promote peace, stability and help in enhancing the welfare of the people, then we say Welcome.

THROUGHOUT its 110 years of existence promoting the welfare of the people and extending opportunities of employment, education and social justice to all the people, the True Whig Party never expressed the wish to maintain itself in power by monopolizing the political arena — this it could have done by turning the country into a One Party State, but because it has always been confident of its record and placing at the helm Standard Bearers of vision and dynamism, it has ceaselessly struggled for the upliftment of the masses of this country — thus its future will be secured as long as it continues to cater to the needs of the masses.

THIS IS self-evident by the new thrust the party has made since the Buchanan Congress. Youth wings are springing up, new programmes are being devised to meet the rising unemployment situation among the youths; urban woes are being attended to and soon the Party is likely to undertake construction of toilets in public places to serve the public; there is also a programme of Back to the soil movement whereby incentives are being given to landowners to plant more crops and become self-sufficient and self-reliant.

SCHOLARSHIP programmes are being launched to create a back to school movement. Are these programmes a thing of the past? They are designed to ensure for a future Liberia a self-reliant people.

THE POLITICAL arena in Liberia today is full of challenges and challenges; there will be crowd pleasers, and grand-standers, but when we get down to the nitty gritty of it all, the True Whig Party will be in there as it has always been, serving the needs and welfare of the people, standing by our Motto of DEEDS NOT WORDS!

PRESIDENT PRESCRIBES RIGID ECONOMIC DISCIPLINE

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 25 Jan 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Rigid economic discipline has been prescribed for this year while a new policies "to eliminate widespread losses of public corporations" will be framed and a stabilization programme designed to restructure the economy of the nation through the aid of the International Monetary Fund.

This was revealed by President Tolbert in his State of the Nation Message to the Legislature on yesterday.

In this restructuring of the economy of the nation more stringent legislations are being requested to "recover delinquent taxes directly by the process of DISTRAINT or attachment of goods and chattels of the negligent taxpayer.

In furtherance of these stringent economic measures, government is adopting new strategies for energy conservation. One of these is restricting the purchase of utility vehicles over and above the level of four to six cylinders and any vehicle imported into the country longer than six cylinders, the import tariffs on such vehicles will be increased by legislation.

Another strategy is the imposition of a road-user's tax on all trucks and trailers "which, in deed, cause greater wear and tear of our roads".

CSO: 4420

LAMCO TO CUT WORK FORCE THIS MONTH, OTHER ECONOMIES PLANNED

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 25 Jan 80 p 7

[Text] LAMCO J. V. Operating Company is to reduce its workforce by several hundred staff and workers beginning early February 1980. The reduction exercise will affect both expatriate and Liberian employees of the company.

For those non-staff employees who desire early retirement, the company is offering the following benefits:

1. Every terminated worker will receive two weeks pay in lieu of notice plus four weeks pay for each year of continuous employment with the company;
2. The worker will enjoy the right to stay in his company house (if assigned one) up to three weeks after the notice of termination has been served upon him/her. The worker not assigned a house will get housing allowance for three weeks after the notice of termination has been served upon him/her;
3. The worker will also receive a transportation allowance to cover fare and transport cost for

his/her goods to his/her regular place of residence in Liberia.

Non-staff employees who are interested in the immediate retirement scheme with the benefits described above, may register on the forms which are now being prepared to be distributed by their line supervisors. After all non-staff employees have had the opportunity to register, the company will select those to be retired on the basis of the personnel situation and the qualifications needed in each category of workers.

Those interested in the immediate retirement scheme should fill in the registration forms and return them to their line supervisors on or before February 4, 1980 as after this date no registration will be accepted. The company's termination will be final.

After the voluntary termination scheme is completed, the reduction program will start.

The Lamco Board has clarified that there is no intention to close down the company's operations. On the contrary, every effort is being made to restore the Lamco's economic viability.

This decision was taken during the recent Lamco Board and Participants meetings held in Monrovia.

The Lamco Board and the Participants of the Joint Venture also approved the re-opening of the Tokadeh mine in early 1981 and a capital investment of around \$7.5 million was approved in order to extend the life of the mining operations in the Tokadeh area.

In view of the substantial losses the company has sustained in the past two years, Lamco Management was directed by the Board and the Participants to effect certain cost saving measures in order to save the company from total collapse.

According to the directives, the principal areas for cost savings will include reduction in consumption of materials and supplies, improve efficiency in the field of maintenance, reduction in all categories of personnel and the elimination of those functions that are not necessary for the productive operation of the Joint Venture.

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

PROPERTY CLAUSE'S REMOVAL SOUGHT--President Tolbert has recommended the removal of the property clause qualification "for exercise of the franchise and that "the right of voting be enjoyed by all citizens of eligible age, WITHOUT ANY CONDITIONS ATTACHED". Apart from this the President called upon the Legislature to "search diligently through the laws of the Republic, and whatever provisions found therein, not now considered relevant and consistent with current conditions at home and in our One World be timely repealed; and thereby cause the laws of the land to be thoroughly current and fully adequate to give ample protection and security of life, liberty and property to all". [Text] [Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 25 Jan 80 p 1]

FREEZE ON FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS--All foreign scholarships are to be frozen for one year and funds for same will be diverted to local scholarship programme, to the procurement of school supplies and equipment, to teacher training, and to the establishment of factional Science and Technology Centers as well as Multilateral High Schools throughout the country. The President made this recommendation in his Annual Message to the Legislature. Said he: "This is a year of integrity, and we cannot permit our learning to be endangered by dishonour nor our integrity to be weakened by ignorance. Accordingly, as a start, we have directed a freeze on all foreign scholarships for a period of one fiscal year--last year's expenditure on which has One and a Half Million Dollars for 417 students, three times more than what we spent to support 2,000 local students." [Excerpt] [Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 25 Jan 80 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4420

YUGOSLAV COOPERATION, IDENTITY OF VIEWS PRAISED

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 29 Nov 79 p 5

[Excerpt] Political relations as well as all other forms of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Mali are extremely positive, as evidenced by, among other things, the intense and frequent conferences between the two friendly nations. A more particularly fruitful form of cooperation has been achieved between Bamako and Belgrade within the framework of the nonaligned movement. Yugoslavia and Mali are among the founders of the movement and they take identical or similar positions toward nearly all questions relating to nonalignment. This was more especially manifested last September, on the occasion of the recent meeting between Presidents Tito and Moussa Traore.

Belgrade is highly appreciative of the positive role of Mali in protecting the unity of the African nations and in the struggle for the liberation of South Africa.

Ever-increasing results in the area of bilateral cooperation on the economic level are being noted. Favorable cooperation has also been achieved between the Yugoslav and Malian aerial transport companies, respectively YAT and AIR MALI, as well as between companies such as Emona of Ljubijana and Somiex of Bamako, and Bosbalijek of Sarajevo, and the Peoples' Pharmacy of the Republic of Mali. The Emona Company of Ljubijana is taking part in the construction of several "supermarkets," thus contributing to the growth of trade exchange. This represents only a part of the still more ramified cooperation which may be intensified and enlarged still further.

9174

CSO: 4400

BUREAUCRATIC, ADMINISTRATIVE ILLS SCORED

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 26 Nov 79 p 6

[Article by Dieudonne A A Sow]

[Text] It is a matter of common knowledge that getting things done quickly has never been a characteristic of the civil service. A whole set of rules and official principles, and a system which is centralized to the point of aberration, bestow upon it the gait of a pachyderm. This explains why one must wait 2 weeks or perhaps a month just to have a signature placed on the bottom of a document, meanwhile going through all states imaginable: from nervous irritation to anger, from anger to prayer, from prayer to imprecations, from imprecations to apathy.

This, I believe, is what is commonly known as "bureaucracy." And in spite of all high-level efforts to eradicate it, bureaucracy in its most irrational form remains a reality.

Alongside of this evil, which is not the least of them, a no less pernicious malady runs rampant. It is called "patronitis," or if you wish, a pathological desire to play the role of the patron. Frankly, this is a case of an illness with psychiatric origins. The preferred target of these new disorders is the little people: the graceless band of embittered and shrewish little secretaries, the faint-hearted crowd of ill-tempered and grovelling functionaries.

A real disease, this "patronitis." If, through some good fortune, your status is apparent (professional bearing, some indiscretion or other), and if it is intimidating, you will have the right to the V.I.P. treatment. They will lose no time in serving you. But, remember, it isn't because they're performing their jobs well; it's just that they're afraid. We often forget that the other side of ill-temper is fear.

An absurd reality! The civil service is supposed to serve the citizenry. And today, for a citizen to try to conduct business with the civil service administration is a veritable nightmare.

The lack of education of some agents, their lack of discernment, their total ignorance of ethical behavior, and their absurd pretensions to be something that they are not, are so many factors which daily combine to unbalance an already seriously disturbed administration whose progress, unless it is slowed down, will lead to neurosis with unerring steps.

This is a figure of speech, of course. But never has a figure of speech been closer to the truth. Neurosis. Gentlemen...

9174

CSO: 4400

FRG'S FRIENDS OF SAHEL DONATES TRUCKS, MEDICINES

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 12 Dec 79 p 3

[Text] A ceremony in honor of the delivery of 4 vehicles with 50 kg of medicines took place yesterday morning at the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs in the presence of His Excellency Mr Erhard Holtermann, Ambassador from the FRG to Mali, the Malian Consul General in Bavaria, Mr Heinz Wirth, the President of the Association of Friends of the Sahel, Mr Klaus Forster, and the director of the department.

The objective of the Friends of the Sahel Association, which is already a few years old, is to help certain underprivileged countries such as Mali. By crossing the Sahara to present to the Malian Government a gift of four new vehicles, the association has manifested its support for Mali while judging the warmth of the friendship which the Malian people have for the German people. The present gift, valued at 70,000 DM, lies within the scope of this friendship.

Without having to recall the numerous efforts which the Friends of the Sahel Association has furnished to social projects in Mali since 1971, the director of the department of Health, Dr Tall, stressed these very considerable efforts.

While crossing the desert (it traveled through Niger as well as the 6th and 7th regions of Mali before reaching Bamako by the highway), the German team became aware of the immensity of the Malian territory with its wide range of social problems: drought, malnutrition, and illiteracy, all of which are a great drawback to economic and social development. Therefore, we believe that having thus experienced the realities of Malian life, the Friends of the Sahel Association will be our interpreter to the government and to the German people, so that they will become better acquainted with these problems, and to establish more effective contact between the two parties.

9174
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

JAPANESE RICE DONATION--On 16 November at Dakar, there was a signing of an exchange of notes between Their Excellencies Mr Tidiani Guisse, ambassador from Mali to Senegal and Mr Soni Uchida, ambassador from Japan to Mali, in residence at Dakar. This exchange was in relation to the gift of rice valued at \$600,000 by Japan to our country. When shipping costs are added, this aid amounts to \$1,070,000 or 470 million FM. On that occasion, His Excellency Guisse expressed to the Japanese diplomat the gratitude of the Malian Government, as well as its desire to further strengthen treaties of cooperation and friendship so happily established between our two countries. As for His Excellency Mr Uchida, he hoped that the gift of rice, added to the trucks already offered by the Japanese Government will help to lessen the problems of food deficits which our country is experiencing as a result of years of drought. He stressed Japan's willingness to increase the amount of her activity in the fields of economic, technical, and cultural cooperation with Mali. [Text] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 26 Nov 79 p 5] 9174

DPRK TRUCK DONATION--A brief ceremony took place at 1100 yesterday at the Ministry of Sports, Arts and Culture in connection with the donation of four "Hino K.F." trucks to the department from the DPRK. These vehicles will be used to transport materials intended for the construction of the House of Culture. Mr Alpha Oumar Konare has made certain that the vehicles, which must perform a shuttle service between Bamako and Abidjan to transport construction materials, will be on line in the shortest possible time. [Excerpts] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 11 Dec 79 p 3] 9174

FRG WATER, ELECTRICITY ASSISTANCE--On Saturday, 17 November, at 11:45 am the conference room of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation was the setting for the signing of three assistance accords between the Governments of the Republic of Mali and the Federal Republic of Germany. In his address, the ambassador from the FRG to Bamako, His Excellency Mr Erhard Holtermann stressed the willingness of the two governments to further strengthen the cooperation which unites them on a daily basis. It is in this perspective that the FRG has taken responsibility for the realization of two water supply projects for Kati and Kita, as well as the electrification of Kita for a total amount of 23-250,000 DM or 5,394,000,000 FM. [Excerpts] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 21 Nov 79 p 3] 9174

MEASURES ADOPTED TO IMPROVE AVAILABILITY OF SUGAR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jan 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Beira--The problems which have arisen until now from the inadequate distribution of sugar from the two Sena Sugar Estate plants in Marromeu and Luabo are due to the lack of transportation and to bad road conditions, particularly during the rainy season. As a result, it is not unusual for that product--which is often lacking on the national markets--to be delayed in the storehouses of the above plants located in Sofala and Zambezia. This situation was carefully studied at the Third General Assembly of the Sena Sugar workers on the basis of a widely discussed activity report presented there, during which the main aspects of company affairs were debated.

Meanwhile, to face this situation, which is causing considerable confusion in the general area of basic supplies for the people, the company executive's structures at that meeting reasserted their grave concern for the problem and said that they were, therefore, making every possible effort to surmount these difficulties, citing as a first step toward their solution, increased assistance for the road network of the two provinces. At the same time, they have already reinforced their transportation capacity by placing four trucks at the disposal of that sugar complex, which in the opinion of those in charge, will reduce as much as possible the lack of sugar in some national markets, especially in the country's central regions.

On the other hand, and in order to increase the outflow of its products, a team from Maputo recently visited that production unit to make a survey of the transportation situation, on the great Zambezi River. The main objective, according to reports, is the opening of a river route, plied by various boats, and of a maritime station in the Chinde district in the Zambezi province.

To improve the housing conditions of its thousands of workers, the civil construction sector of that sugar enterprise, one of the most important in the country, is planning the construction of 250 houses in Luabo this year, to be built of indigenous materials.

It is also to be noted that, right now, 50 brick houses are under construction and, also, several one-story dwellings are being reconstructed.

On the other hand, this year Sena Sugar plans to build seven more mess halls for its workers, two storehouses (in Marromeu) for merchandise in transit and a butcher shop and canteen (in Mopeia), and two villages located respectively in Sofala and Zambezia provinces.

HIGHER COURT, STATE SECRETS LAW APPROVED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Dec 79 p 1

[Text] The Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly last week approved a law which creates the Superior Appeals Court and abolishes the Relations Court. Another law, approved at the same time, aims at protecting state secrets covering all documents containing classified data and information.

The document establishes that the beginning of operations of the Superior Appeals Court emerges from the need to guarantee the exercise of some of the attributes of the Supreme People's Court, that is, those that concern the hearing of appeals and the function of coordination and uniformity of the activity of people's courts on different levels.

Specifically, it is a court which in discharging the above-mentioned functions at the same time contributes to the creation of conditions for the establishment of the Supreme People's Court.

Another law, as we said above, aims at protecting state secrets of all documents which contain classified data and information. According to the preamble of the law, it acts when the enemy tries to obtain secret information in order to use it to perpetrate new crimes and attacks against our people, party and state.

That is the reason for the approval of this law within the framework of a process to intensify the creation of legal instruments which permit the consolidation of the exercise of the people's democratic dictatorship.

The director of the People's National Security Service is the one who directs, guides and controls the organization and operation of the state security system, and issues the instructions necessary to better guarantee the execution of their defense.

The documents mentioned above are those which contain military, political, economic, trade, scientific, technical or any other data or information whose dissemination may endanger, harm, oppose or disturb the security of the state and the people, or national economy. The classified data or information covers the designations of State Secret, Secret, Confidential and Restricted.

MACHEL URGES ACTIVE COOPERATION OF WORKERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Dec 79 pp 1,4

[Excerpts] "After the great victory of the people of Zimbabwe, which merited all our support, now we are going to begin the decade of the 80's, the decade of victory over underdevelopment in our country. We must realize that, for this decade to be crowned with successes, your active participation, as Mozambicans aware of the role you play in national reconstruction, is also necessary," observed the president of FRELIMO party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambican workers in South Africa, who were received at the palace of the president.

President Samora Machel opened a dialog with the workers at the meeting. The central theme of the speech of the supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution was the need for the active participation of Mozambican workers in South Africa in the national reconstruction process.

On this topic, President Samora Machel mentioned to those workers that, notwithstanding the fact that they are out of the country, they should feel the responsibility on our people in this stage of building a new society in Mozambique. Later, the Mozambique head of state emphasized the fact that the government was making efforts to improve the transportation of the miners when they return to the country, and to solve many various problems which affect them, especially customs duties.

We Conveyed Our Joy and Our Confidence in the Party

One of the Mozambique workers in South Africa present there, in the name of the others, greeted President Samora Machel and then presented 13,288 escudos for national reconstruction.

"We are quite content today to meet the supreme leadership of our party and the state. This means he is concerned with solving our problems, and listening, as well as mapping out guidelines for us in this new phase, the phase of the struggle against illiteracy, ignorance, hunger, lack of clothing and many other problems inherited from Portuguese colonialism," said that worker.

IDEOLOGICAL SUBVERSION CHARGED IN T-SHIRT SLOGANS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jan 80 pp 2, 6

[Article by Khodija]

[Text] From the Rolling Stones to the electoral campaign of former U.S. President John F. Kennedy, on through the nostalgic memories of the "great" Bruce Lee, without excluding the countless slogans printed on T-shirts which, from people's shoulders, chests and backs incessantly bombard passers by in our city, town and village streets, spreading the spurious message of international bourgeois values in opposition to, and in conflict with, the revolutionary traditions and culture of the Mozambican people--this is the spectacle we are still daily witnessing with ever greater frequency in our principal cities.

With a single play of cards, the promoters of this "business," whose main objective is to alienate and subvert youth, accomplish two tasks: on the one hand, the subtle kindling of decadent bourgeois values in the minds of youth and on the other hand, the reaping of enormous profits from the venom they are selling. This is a battle in which firearms are not required, a fact which makes it an arduous and relentless one. It is an ideological contest.

The so-called indisputable principle, that taste is a matter of personal opinion, becomes in the mouth of the human placards of the imperialist propaganda, the argument which permits them to shout "down with imperialism, capitalism" etc., while on their chests they brazenly flaunt the symbols of bourgeois ideology. They display the eagle of the United States of America in most strategic places on the placard which is their body.

They speak vehemently of the ferocity of American imperialism, while on their chests they continue (although somewhat late) to electioneer for the unfortunate President John F. Kennedy.

They say "Down With Racism" when on their T-shirt fronts the clearest manifestation of racism is proclaimed, based on the principle of negritude: "Black is Beautiful"...They sweat under the blazing summer sun and their joy notably increases as the damp letters become blacker and more noticeable.

If they knew that the cotton on which these emblems and sayings are printed on comes from us, that it is the product of the sweat which only made the peasant's bare skin glow, perhaps they would become a little conscience-stricken and rise up in revolt against their own alienation. However, the great majority continues to proclaim the ideological advantages of those who, at all costs, seek to reduce us (us, the people of the developing countries) to mere suppliers of raw materials, in order to continue to sell us clothes with their emblems.

If they knew that among the many things we are planning to accomplish, the war we have declared on underdevelopment in the decade of the eighties will give us the right to imprint on our own cotton-made cloth representations which enhance the effort of worker and peasant, perhaps they would feel a loathing for their gratuitous propagandizing of capitalism, largely responsible for our underdevelopment.

Lost in time and scattered in space, they mistake the geography of the ground they are treading. They cheer the RPM while on their shirt fronts, in capital letters, they chant their sociocultural uprooting. They shout "I Love X and Y..." and serve us in Mozambican hotels and restaurants while displaying gaudy posters which introduce us to the tastes and cultures of other countries.

This is another facet of the picture of the infiltration of bourgeois decadent values, a picture which, in our opinion, is to be among the tasks which youth structures have to accomplish in the decade of the eighties--A Decade of Victory Over Underdevelopment.

8870

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

UNEMPLOYED ASSIGNED TO PRODUCTIVE AGRICULTURAL TASKS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jan 80 pp 3, 6

[Excerpts] Manica (From the correspondence of the delegation of Beira). An agricultural production center was opened recently in Manica by order of the Provincial Government. It is currently manned by 70 former unemployed persons. Located in the vicinity of Chimoio, the center was opened on 29 November of last year and is presently known by the name of "8 March"--a name which will shortly be replaced with another one that will reflect the center and the people working at it in a worthy fashion.

Correspondents from the newspaper NOTICIAS visited the above-mentioned agricultural production center, contacted the officials in charge who are responsible for the development of that unit, talked to the workers, and recorded formal statements. In general, both the workers and the supervisors talked in terms of a long-range effort. During the current phase they are encountering numerous difficulties, ranging from the lack of worker housing facilities all the way to the inadequacy of working tools, especially for field work, the lack of accessories and other material required even during this initial start-up phase.

How the 8 March Center Came into Being

This agricultural production unit, which operates in the vicinity of Chimoio and which is manned by individuals who were never involved in any production activities, sprang up in response to the concern of the country's party and government to provide jobs for those individuals in whom colonialism had inculcated the idea "of the easy life, not requiring any hard work" in the city.

"We, in Manica, are not engaged in any economic activities that would permit the employment of all of the manpower in the province. During recent months, we had more than 8 000 unemployed on our rolls. Many of those individuals clustered in the city, constituting a cancer, the big crux of social problems," we were told by the man in charge of the

Executive Council of the city of Chimoio, a body which provides close support for the operations of the 8 March production center.

In noting this, the top leadership of the province of Manica thought that it would be a good idea to promote an experiment. It convened a meeting attended by 300 unemployed to analyze the situation involving more than 8,000 persons. In collaboration with the Provincial Labor Directorate, the Executive Council subdivided the individuals in accordance with the various districts of Chimoio and helped the remaining individuals to return to their hometowns. The residents of Chimoio then became involved in an effort designed to brief those people on the economic situation in the province as well as the objectives to be attained through the creation of jobs.

"We explained to all those people, who displayed interest in starting to work, that, during this phase, everybody has to make his contribution to national reconstruction," we were told by the officials from the Chimoio Executive Council. "We have no time to lose in view of the fact that agriculture in our province has tremendous possibilities, beyond our immediate area. We mobilized all units which, by the way, had already been briefed on the problem and we got the necessary support to get started and, fortunately, that came during the early days of the 1979-1980 agricultural drive."

More than 120 persons reported voluntarily after the indoctrination drive; they constituted the first group of unemployed to be assigned to the 8 March center. They received support to the extent possible from the provincial government which also invested in the purchase of seeds for crops, fuel, and lubricants. The original 120 then dwindled to the current figure of 70 due to the fact that the others dropped out because they could not adjust to the difficult conditions encountered there.

The political effort among the individuals constituting that unit is intensive and is designed to eliminate the organizational difficulties we are having now. The work is not easy precisely because these are persons who come from various parts, with different mentalities and behavior, although all of them had been seduced by the easy life in the big city. This job is being done by the dynamic impetus group, the administrative directorate, and the production councils which were established by the workers themselves.

5058

CSO:4401

STUDY OF OBSTACLES TO COMMUNAL VILLAGES DEVELOPMENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Dec 79 p 5

[Text] In order to make a general survey of the problems that hamper the development of communal villages in Maputo Province, the Provincial Commission of the sector is going to intensify, beginning next January, the sending of special brigades to each one of the production and collective life centers of the province. This time the brigades will be made up of elements of the sector and of the provincial boards of agriculture and public works, and housing.

This action, which is within the framework of implementation of the resolutions of the recent provincial meeting of that commission, basically intends to study in depth the specific problems of each village in their respective districts in order to find adequate solutions which would permit the development of these centers.

The formation of joint brigades for detailed study of the difficulties of each village in Maputo Province comes as the result of the proven fact that the majority of the villages considered as pilots in each district, and also in the province, are facing difficulties because of lack of support and technical orientation for construction works and other activities connected with the agricultural sector.

Together with these initiatives which in the future could be used for the solution of the problems faced by the majority of these villages, the Provincial Commission of Communal Villages in Maputo is about to engage in studies of viability and support means that industrial firms of that city could supply. This is to be done in the framework of the consolidation of worker-peasant alliance, which is being applied through active workers participation in the process of building these communal villages.

According to reports from the Commission of Communal Villages in this province, the influx of the number of firms that intend to develop practical projects in the villages of Maputo Province is higher than that of the existing villages. Therefore, there is a need to start a study of concrete actions which would be carried out by the workers in the villages and the coordination of all initiatives in this field.

According to plans, beginning in the first quarter of next year, the enterprises will be grouped according to the number of existing communal villages or those under construction, in order to allow the largest number of enterprises to be responsible for the development of a certain number of villages.

For this work to be successful and in order to extend the good experience resulting from this offensive to all the other provinces, the Provincial Commission will work in cooperation with the National Commission of Implementation of Production Councils.

11634

CSO: 4401

TRAINING FOR COMMUNAL VILLAGES CADRE INITIATED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jan 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Pemba (Correspondent). The first provincial district instructor training course began on 7 January in Pemba; it was set up for the communal villages in Cabo Delgado. Scheduled to last 3 months, the course will be given for more than 300 trainees from all districts of the province. The persons now being trained will in the future be cadre instructors on the level of the rural communities.

The opening session of the first provincial communal villages instructor training course was given guidance by the secretary of the provincial committee for party ideological work although other officials from the party and members of the provincial government were also present.

Before that, a member of the provincial cadre training commission for the communal villages read a message stressing that the absence of organizational structures suitable for the implementation of the objectives pertaining to the communal villages and the material shortages constitutes serious obstacles which seriously affect the development of the rural communities.

Remarks by Party Official

Political studies for cadres constitute an important factor in improving the quality of our work among the masses and in producing the conditions for the development of the party's activities in the process of fashioning the "new man," the provincial secretary of the DTIP [Department of Party Ideological Propaganda] said in his remarks, addressing those present at the opening session for this course.

The party official then added that, to make the communal villages a success, we must all plan for the political advancement of the cadres, especially on the base level.

In his remarks the member of the party's provincial committee also said that, to attain those objectives, short courses will be given in the following subjects, involving both theoretical classroom work and practical activities: history of the FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front], history of the development of the communal villages, basic principles of the organization of the people's democratic state, cooperativism, national economic geography, education and health, and hygiene.

"We will concentrate our efforts to push community production among the peasant masses in the communal village and this is where the people will organize itself in a community fashion, thus releasing its creative initiative," he continued before adding that the party and the government in the province of Cabo Delgado have been stepping up political and technical cadre training with the objective of consolidating the gains already made.

As we reported and as was confirmed by the DTIP secretary in Cabo Delgado, this course is intended to train cadres who will then go out to train base cadres; the second objective here is to train cadres now undergoing instruction so that they will be able to run the process of setting up the communal villages on the basis of the various rural communities in the province.

5058

CS0:4401

GENERAL CONDITIONS IN BEIRA UNDER FIRE BY MACHEL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Jan 80 pp 3, 4

[Speech delivered by President Samora Moises Machel in Beira during the week of 7 January 1980]

[Excerpts] Last week, at a major rally held in the city of Beira, the president of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, delivered an important speech in which he gave the instruction to "make Beira a starting point for a great organizational, ideological, economic and cultural offensive."

We are publishing below the entire text of the aforementioned address:

Our struggle, the armed struggle for national liberation, was part of the struggle to liberate mankind. It was a struggle to establish equality among men; it was a struggle to eliminate discrimination among men: social discrimination, economic discrimination, cultural discrimination, racial discrimination and discrimination based on sex. Our struggle was essentially for the purpose of establishing peace, respect and dignity, and for creating the personality in each one of us. It was to create love among men, love among the peoples of all continents, love among all men: men of all races and colors. This is what we are still defending.

The Process of Infiltration

Since the time of the transitional government, Sofala and the city of Beira in particular, have been centers of recalcitrant agents, the faithful representatives and spiritual children of colonialism.

When we arrived in Beira immediately after the signing of the Lusaka Accord, we were received by the proteges of the administrators, by the godmothers of the National Women's Movement, by the members of the ANP [National Popular Action] and by the agents of the PIDE [Police for the Control of Foreigners and Defense of the State]. They were the ones who received FRELIMO here in Beira.

This is what Beira is like. And if we are not thoroughly familiar with all aspects of Beira we would have to shoot with our eyes closed and hit our friends.

Let us make a brief analysis.

The Dynamizing Groups began under the transitional government. They were very praiseworthy. But they encountered great difficulties in Beira, particularly because of racism, which was evident in the hotels, the trains, the restaurants, the lodging places, the beaches and everywhere.

The population found its initiative totally destroyed. Its resistance, and its capacity to organize as a force, were also destroyed. There was a lack of awareness of the situation, and an inability to analyze the phenomena in Beira, and to find a proper solution. Then there emerged manifestations of populism, leftism, liberalism and lack of discipline. This represented liberty to them, reflected in violent language, disorganization, lack of punctuality, lack of planning, and lack of a clearcut determination of tasks. And then the enemy took advantage of this; the enemy became entrenched.

We Have Not Yet Ousted Them, But We Shall Be Relentless

When we proclaimed independence, the colonists left in confusion. Then these former agents of the enemy infiltrated the structures of the government, the business firms and the factories; they infiltrated everywhere, seizing control. And even today we have not yet ousted them. They have been spotted; they live among us.

Upon the departure of the colonists in a state of confusion, the enemy agents assumed major responsibilities in the structures of FRELIMO and the Dynamizing Groups. Some of them had been assassins of the people in the past became our administrators. How could they be good administrators for FRELIMO? This is why money has been stolen in the cooperatives and the People's Stores.

We have witnessed this in Beira. When they held positions of responsibility, the former members of PIDE and ANP, commandos and GE [Special Group] members established injustice in Beira, and this created confusion among the population.

They used our authority to impose violence upon the people; Because they are used to corruption, they cannot lead our lives, they cannot have our behavior. This is what we are witnessing in our country, with the greatest incidence in Beira.

Our school is the incubator of the new mentality, but the parasites are there as well. It is where the formers and, at the same time, the deformers of the new mentality are. Deviating from the main goals of education, the instructors themselves foster corruption and nurture lack of discipline among the students with respect to their parents.

They were accompanied by the potential agents of the enemy, insulting the People's Republic of Mozambique, denigrating the state's policy, slandering its leaders and labeling the Mozambican people as incapable.

We are relentless toward them. We have overthrown colonialism. If their masters failed to win, all the more doomed to defeat are these agents contrived at the last minute. All that they have left is the rage for imitation. They think that they are civilized and knowledgeable about society; but they confined themselves merely to imitating the manners of the colonist.

This is the situation in Beira.

Criminals Trained in Rhodesia

In 1976, we enacted sanctions against Rhodesia, whereupon there was unleashed a wave of violence, crime, disrespect, panic and general uneasiness in the city of Beira.

The former criminals found room in Rhodesia, and went there. They found the area which they had sought during the transitional government. We want to reeducate them, and send them to Niassa, because we are generous and we respect the lives of individuals. Even though they are criminals, we have not killed them. We capture them and send them to the reeducation camps. From there, they have fled to the land of their uncle, Ian Smith.

Why uncle? Because he is the cousin of the colonists who had been here. The colonists left, but the uncle remained. Then they escaped from the reeducation camps and went to Rhodesia. Many of them are from Sofala, Manica and Tete, where the colonial war was more violent and where the oppression created more criminals. We cannot forget the massacres in Inhamitanga, Wiriamu, Joao and Mucumbura. Who were the perpetrators? Only the Portuguese troops? No, it was also the commandos and those Mozambican GE members.

I am referring to Mozambicans, white and black, who were in the colonial army! They are madmen; they live on killing. Some are in the administrations, in the enterprises and in the schools, as agitators. It is they who are constantly putting the population in a state of alert, saying: "Anything can happen...Beira is going to be bombed...airplanes went by at night... shooting was heard at night." It is the former PIDE members, police, mercenaries, petty rulers, GE members, commandos and Arrows who have caused panic among the population.

Also implicated are the godmothers in the National Women's Movement, who only participated to learn how to do embroidery and make cakes, and who cooked only when there were ANP parties. This is why we say that they only knew how the meal tasted when they tasted the salt. These people are here in Beira, alienated people and petty assimilated people who, even now, regard the population as an indigenous population, from top to bottom.

Then they went to Rhodesia in order to be able to continue with this type of life. They were trained and received weapons: grenades, mortars, mines and bullets with which to go hunting in Mozambique. Thus, we witness in Beira gun battles, the throwing of grenades in public places, attacks upon economic targets, fuel tanks and roads, causing the loss of human life and physical damage.

Who Commits These Crimes?

Who are the ones committing these crimes? They live and talk with the population. They use tribalism as their social foundation. They use regionalism, familiarity, localism and often racism, attacking those of the white race to create a state of panic. We are opposed to racism, but that battle against racism must be an everyday practice, it must be waged by everyone. It is not enough to claim that one is opposed to racism. If we were racists, we would have no right to condemn the South Africans.

The acts of terrorism in the city of Beira are backed by acts of economic sabotage and deliberate disorganization in the industrial process.

Our Struggle Killed the Tribe

We have been infiltrated; and there are many who have looked on and have not acted, because those bandits appeal to the tribe. But our struggle killed the tribe. It was the first thing that we killed, because the enemy's strength is tribalism. Therefore, we did not hesitate to shoot against the tribalists, the racists and the regionalists. This is not a nation of tribes; it is not a nation of races.

We have already mentioned the corruption in the secondary schools. Drugs are also being distributed and consumed in them. There are instructors on drugs, who teach their children how to smoke. Is this normal? It is, indeed, normal in a colonial state, in a capitalist state. Those are the characteristics of such states. But we are not capitalists; we want socialism.

Socialism means an organized society: to combat disease, to respect the family, to educate the children and to have responsibility. We must have schools for everyone, and hospitals for everyone. This is what we call socialism.

Now, what do the bandits want? They are destroying the few small infrastructures that we have in the country. This is obviously their goal. They foster lack of discipline and of respect in the schools. They address the teacher with the familiar "you," and as "comrade teacher." We do not want that. There is no "comrade teacher," there is no "comrade chief." The correct form of address is "mister." Anyone is called "comrade." We do not want anything of the sort. We should say "Mrs." and "Mr."

In Beira, there is distribution of enemy pamphlets; the enemy's slogans are written on walls, as are obscene and immoral words. And this takes place in the schools as well. We shall not continue to observe this apathetically.

This is occurring in Beira because the values of colonial times have not yet been abolished. And what are those values? We repeat: racism, tribalism, corruption, regionalism and banditry. Beira has become a city of bandits, and we have not carried out an offensive against them, to eject them. There is alienation, drug consumption, rumor and slander to denigrate the People's Republic of Mozambique.

There Must Be a Strong Leadership and the People's Participation

Therefore, I want to declare that our entities in the party and the government must be reinforced. But our strength lies in the people. If the people do not participate, if they only look on, our entities will be unable to organize and determine the tasks for the people, and to explain how to take action against the bandits.

There must be strong leadership, and the people must be made to participate; because it was the people's participation which enabled us to win the war. If those people participate in the pursuit, search and capture of the bandits, in less than 6 months Beira will be the most peaceful city in our country.

We have entities which do not operate, which do not work. We have the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women], which is a force because Mozambican women are courageous and have a heroic spirit. Mozambican women do not fear sacrifice nor difficulties.

The Mozambique Youth Organization must also be operative. We have some vigilance groups which do not exercise vigilance over anything. They, too, may be implicated; and then those who have infiltrated could take advantage of the fact that they belong to the vigilance groups in order to do what the leader of the animals did in the story that I told you. We have the militias; we have the production councils among the workers. They must be more effective, so that there will be no lack of discipline and no laziness; and so that we may fulfill our goals.

All of our officials: the governor, the administrators, the courts, the police and the security service, must go to the people. The people have been unwittingly harboring bandits; and harboring means taking them in and feeding them. We want them to abolish intrigue, rumors, lack of discipline and corruption, so that we may carry our revolution forward. To create a happy future for ourselves, we must do away with hunger.

When we decided to speak in Beira, we did so because this is a city with special features, wherein there is tribalism, racism, regionalism and a population filled with inhibitions. It was for this reason that we did not

leave yesterday when we ended the meeting with the Front Line countries, and decided to remain here, and talk with you. Our battle must begin here, in the center of the country, the starting point for ridding ourselves of the bandits.

The Slave Mentality Toward the Foreigner

There is another matter that I want to discuss with you. It relates to the Catholic religious; their center is Beira. It is from Beira that they disseminate insults against the People's Republic of Mozambique; it is from Beira that they disseminate their antipatriotism; it is from Beira that they disseminate their loyalty to Portuguese education; it is from Beira that they disseminate documents showing a yearning for colonial times.

It is from Beira that they disseminate documents which evince a slave mentality toward the foreigner, and a lack of personality and patriotic pride. It is from Beira that they disseminate documents clearly demonstrating the spirit of servility. The bishops will no longer make Beira their center. When they meet in Beira, they will have to discuss Church matters. They cannot discuss anything related to the establishment of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

We repeat, we are not asking anything but that they be Mozambicans first, and that they not be foreigners. First, before being priests, before being bishops, before being archbishops, they must be Mozambicans; they must defend the Mozambican nation, and not join its enemies. It is through you, believers who are also present here, that they engage in agitation. Was it they who liberated you? They were with the colonial army, as chaplains. They came to receive stripes and medals; they accepted the uniform which is a symbol of crime. They left the areas struck by the war, and turned over the chapels to be converted into barracks for the colonial army, in which they massacred the people.

Starting Point for Our Offensive

We are in agreement that Beira should be the starting point for our organizational, ideological, economic and cultural offensive. It must also be the starting point for a social offensive, one of justice, respect for revolutionary legality and combat to rid ourselves of the slave mentality toward the foreigner; the starting point for the offensive against banditry, corruption, the counterrevolution and reaction.

Hence, all the mass democratic entities must cooperate with the government entities. We are a whole, we are a force and our force is the people. We shall conquer.

Here in Beira, the bandits are merely a small handful; they are few in number, perhaps not even 100. The people of Sofala Province are not undisciplined. The handful that we shall eliminate is indisciplined, for they are the harmful weeds. So, we shall say proudly: "We are from Sofala Province; we are from the city of Beira," a lovely, clean city. It is we who must see to it.

7909

CSO: 4401

MACHEL SCORES BEIRA INDISCIPLINE, ANNOUNCES OFFENSIVE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jan 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] Beira (Delegation). In order quickly to enable the regional railroad and port complex, covering Sofala, Manica, and Tete, central parts of the country which are of great economic importance, to become operational, Samora Moise Machel, chairman of the FRELIMO [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, during his first public contact with the Mozambican people this year, represented by the inhabitants of Sofala, announced a major organizational offensive with powerful social, political, and economic repercussions.

As the supreme leader of the party and the state said, this is an offensive which, on the one hand, will put an end to the inertia and inoperativeness of certain government structures in this province and which, on the other hand, will include, integrated into them, the people of Sofala, especially its capital, Beira. "We must assign concrete tasks to the people," President Samora Machel emphasized. "Without concrete tasks, without an active and mobilizing effort, how are the people going to participate?"

In another passage he again talked about the intention of seeing to it that "we will all be organized so as to give the port of Beira a new look toward the future, a look toward tomorrow."

Talking to more than 15,000 persons in the Manga railroad worker stadium, in the presence of high party and government officials, President Samora Machel termed that offensive--at a decisive moment when the Mozambican people is committing itself to turn the decade of 1980-1990 into a great victory against underdevelopment--as the cornerstone on the level of the province of Sofala in reactivating and consolidating the fundamental process of establishing a link between the population and the party and government structures.

As we said before, this is the first public address by the supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution this year and we must underscore the fact that it was not mere chance that this address was delivered in the city of Beira. For close to 2 hours President Samora Machel in detail analyzed the entire history of this province.

After having reviewed this entire past history, President Samora Machel moved on to an analysis of the period of the transition government whose most negative aspect precisely sprang from that past history. During the month prior to the proclamation of national independence, he recalled, some people abandoned the country while others infiltrated the structures of the FRELIMO (especially the dynamic-impetus promotion groups) as well as the government machinery and the economic sector, with the premeditated objective of trying to dominate Mozambique socially and politically after the proclamation of national independence.

"Yesterday, they were cooking for the big feasts of the colonial grand bourgeoisie; they were its slaves and lackeys; but when the FRELIMO came, they pictured themselves as the most 'civilized' in order to attack our structures and to try to run the Mozambican process in accordance with their criminal objectives," said President Samora Machel. He then recalled that it was during this phase that we had corruption, premeditated by colonialism, among the cadres of FRELIMO, especially the first commander who arrived in the city. In this respect, the capital of Sofala was an example never to be forgotten.

"Here, in Beira, they received FRELIMO with open arms; they offered cars and homes and money; they organized festivities and big dinners; they also got girls exclusively for the commanders who had come from the jungle, from war," the Mozambican chief of state said amid enthusiastic applause from the people in the stadium.

This led to the creation of the process of infiltration, in other words, the corrupt came to "protect" the activities of the old agents of colonialism and when the people reported them, those individuals themselves, who had been corrupted by the gifts of the enemy, by their commitments, were the first to defend those former agents, to protect them, and even to allow them to continue to infiltrate as part of a process whose consequences are still evident today.

"Here, at Beira, today, we will launch our organizational, ideological, economic, cultural, social, and justice offensive based on revolutionary law. This will be our point of departure for getting rid of the slave mentality subject to the foreigner. This is our point of departure for the offensive against banditry, against counterrevolution, corruption, reaction, and infiltration. This battle will produce new traitors, capitulationists, and opportunists. But we will always win; no matter what the battle, we will always win," said President Samora Machel.

One of the most serious results of the process of cadre corruption between 1974 and 1976 consisted of the confusion, demobilization, and passivity prevailing among the population of Beira.

"They were creating confusion," said President Samora Machel who, by way of example, recalled the agents who infiltrated the structures of the party and the government. "They used our power to violate the people."

Through the historical analysis initially presented by President Samora, this recent past explains the fact that Beira is a city in Mozambique where the most negative characteristics of colonialism-capitalism still prevail most evidently, such as racism, tribalism, regionalism, nepotism or favoritism, and banditry.

Later on, President Samora Machel once again stressed that tribalism and racism are vehicles designed to provide cover for the actions of those who create confusion and for the efforts of the opportunists.

He then said that the province of Sofala, like the provinces of Manica and Tete, was a big center for the recruitment of Mozambican traitors, former members of the repressive organs of colonial-fascism, who later on turned Southern Rhodesia into a base for their armed assault, for the murder of our people, and especially a base for infiltration in an attempt to destroy the country's fundamental economic structures.

On various occasions in his speech, President Samora emphasized the situation of the local schools, pointing out sexual corruption, drug consumption, and the discipline of fear as evident characteristics of the colonial-capitalist schools.

At one point in his address he directly and objectively pointed to the activity of the enemy within the government machinery and he specifically outlined the type of actions that leads to the coverup of various types of crimes. "When, for example, the criminal is a police officer, he is never discovered because he is the one who assigns the investigators who are supposed to look into the crime."

President Samora Machel in another passage stressed the weakness in terms of leadership existing in certain party and government agencies in Beira; he emphasized that the local population is to a great extent reduced to the status of mere spectators, without any specific tasks that would enable the people to fight with determination and greater enthusiasm against the enemy and his infiltrated agents.

In response to this situation, President Samora Machel made the following stimulating remarks: "Beira will be the point of departure for a new offensive against corruption, reaction, infiltration, and bandits. The secret of victory resides in the people, in unity."

Before concluding his remarks, the Mozambican chief of state warmly greeted the population of this province who directly felt the weight of the application of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

It is not the population of the province of Sofala who is lazy or undisciplined. It is just a handful of people; we are going to eliminate them; we are going to root them out. And so we say: we are from the province of Sofala, we are from the city of Beira, which is beautiful and clean, and we ourselves will take proper care of it.

5058

CSO:4401

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL REVIEWS BEIRA PORT PRESENT, FUTURE ACTIVITIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jan 80 p 4

[Excerpts] Accompanied by Transportation and Communications Minister Jose Luis Cabaco, President Samora Machel yesterday morning visited the port facilities in the city of Beira. According to off-the-cuff remarks by the chief of state in addressing the workers there, this visit is a part of the effort to improve the operational capacity of the port so as to be able to handle the cargo coming from neighboring countries, including Rhodesia. According to the medium-range and long-range improvement plans, the port is to be turned into one of the most competitive in this area, on an international level.

The president began his visit along the fishing pier which, after completion of the work on the placement of 31 caissons, will enable fishing boats with a length of up to 30 meters to tie up there. Next, the drydock attracted the attention of President Samora Machel who was briefed on the progress of work now underway here. The prospects of this sector point to the possibility of repairing vessels on a domestic and international level.

After going through the future refrigeration warehouse, the leader of the Mozambican revolution talked to port officials and Central CFM [Mozambican Railroad] officials who briefed him on the possibilities of getting the Beira port complex--the country's second biggest and one of the best on the east coast of Africa--to triple its cargo-handling capacity, reaching a figure of 12 million tons.

Talking to Portuguese cooperation personnel, President Samora Machel asked questions on the performance of their jobs and wanted to know whether the Mozambican workers were cooperating with them in keeping with production requirements; he also inquired as to the difficulties they were having in getting the raw materials necessary for the successful continuation of their work.

The presidential party then walked along pier No 2, where it was noted that there had been a significant activity increase in handling the coal coming from the mines at Moatize; the figure went up from 180 tons per hour to 250 tons per hour. Another one of the short-term projects for the port facilities in the country's second-largest city involves the construction of a roll-on-roll-off terminal to be ready by the end of this year, plus a special petroleum tanker terminal.

Finally, at the Beira City railroad station, the transportation and communications minister briefed the chief of state on the future prospects of the Beira railroad and port complex which, he emphasized, will be capable of serving the neighboring countries under optimum conditions since this port is a natural port for Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, and even Zaire, as President Samora Machel had emphasized earlier, by the way.

"The thing that most seriously limits the port of Beira is the question of the draft which currently prevents vessels of more than 25,000 tons from entering," the transportation minister said. The evidence contained in some port and coastline maps and profiles enabled Minister Jose Luis Cabaco to outline the current situation at the port of Beira, as well as the big projects to be carried out during the decade that has just started.

On request of Minister Jose Luis Cabaco, Engineer Alcantara Santos, national director of ports and railroads, in conclusion touched on questions of a technical nature as well as the financing necessary for the implementation of the plans drawn up for the next decade. These investments evidently imply an option, both from the technical and from the economic viewpoint although the latter is the decisive factor here, as stressed by Engineer Alcantara Santos who answered questions put to him specifically by President Samora Machel.

The presidential visit to the Beira port complex terminated after almost 2 hours of inspections of very important sectors, including briefings on medium-term and long-term projects.

5058
CSO:4401

MACHEL SCORES PEOPLE'S STORES INEFFICIENCY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Jan 80 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] During the course of a visit which he paid yesterday to several commercial establishments in Maputo, the president of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, stated: "We want to understand this mechanism (that of supplies) from the warehouse to the private shop-keeper."

On this trip, during which he was accompanied by Jacinto Veloso, member of the Political Standing Committee and chairman of the National Commission on Supplies; Manuel dos Santos, the minister of domestic trade; and other officials of the party and government, the supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution visited offices and storage facilities of four private commercial establishments and the headquarters of the management schools in lower Maputo.

Addressing the members of his party, President Samora Machel, in commenting on the status of commercial activity, namely, the state and private types, declared: "I know that there is a great deal of sabotage in the People's Stores."

President Samora Machel subsequently observed that there is apathy in the People's Stores, because their proprietors have fixed, high salaries, whereas those in the private establishments must be concerned with producing their salaries. He said: "There is no discipline or courtesy in the People's Stores."

A People's Store Is to Distribute Salaries!

Turning toward the individuals accompanying him, President Samora Machel asked: "What is a People's Store?" He noted: "I ask this question: the definition of a People's Store;" repeating the query: "Is it to distribute salaries?"

Then he said: "There is no tidiness or decoration in the store; because they have assured salaries. Look at all these people who need food. Those in the People's Stores do everything slowly: opening and closing, they do everything slowly. They have no interest in working."

The Individual 's Not Bread To Be Kneaded

As an explanation for the situation cited by President Samora Machel, one of those present declared: "The party is not there...."

President Samora retorted: "It is not the party, no;" explaining: "The individual is not bread to be kneaded, put in the oven and promptly taken out, because the party arrived there. Bread is bread; we reckon that we are going to produce 3,000 loaves, and we produce them. But not the individual!"

They Want To Cause Dissatisfaction, They Should Be Taken To the People's Court

During the afternoon, while still continuing his visits to the commercial establishments in Maputo, President Samora Machel, after stopping by several firms of this type, visited the warehouse of the "Equitec" state enterprise that is being formed. When he asked the workers what was stored there, and ordered them to open several crates, it was discovered that they contained various products which disappeared from the market a long time ago.

President Samora Machel remarked: "We import things, we pay for them with foreign exchange, we turn them over to people and they commit sabotage;" explaining: "Their goal is to cause dissatisfaction among the population as a whole. They should be taken to the people's court."

During this visit, President Samora Machel conversed with several storekeepers, asking them about the problems that they have had in performing their duties. He praised many of these private businessmen, suggesting to the officials with him that backing should be given to this sector.

Brief Rally Occurs Spontaneously

At the end of the visit made yesterday by the president of the FRELIMO Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Machel, a people's rally took place spontaneously on Eduardo Mondlane Avenue.

The high-ranking Mozambican leader was passing along that avenue after visiting the APIE [Administration of State Lands and Property] warehouse, constantly being applauded enthusiastically by the population, when the people lined up along the sidewalks gathered around the delegation, while the president conversed with a female citizen.

One of the critical issues (supplies and queues) was the topic of discussion.

Then President Samora Machel boarded the Land Rover and explained to the population that, a few days ago, "we went to investigate the queues. We know that the celebrations fared badly; there were no soft drinks." He asked why, later noting that it is wrongfully claimed to be the fault of imperialists, when the saboteurs are among us.

2909

CSO: 4401

NATIONALIZATION OF SOFT DRINK-BEER COMPANY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Jan 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] As a result of a disastrous management in recent years and the consequent decline in production which caused the state a cut in revenue amounting to over 500,000 contos, yesterday the government of the RPM took control of SOGERE (General Beer and Soft Drink Company of Mozambique, S.A.R.L.).

This important measure was announced yesterday at a general meeting of workers from that firm in Maputo, led by the national director of the chemical and food industry, Luis Costa.

As was stressed at the aforementioned meeting, the inability of the company's administration to establish proper methods for work, and for the management and control of the factories, namely those in the central and northern regions, thus creating difficulties which hampered the state's efficient administration of the firm, was one of the main reasons leading to the intervention.

SOGERE is the only firm producing beer and the largest producer of soft drinks in the country, running 14 factories distributed in six provinces, and involving over 3,000 workers.

The production of beer and soft drinks declined significantly during the past few years and, despite a slight rise in 1978, in comparison with 1977, there was another drop in production during 1979. An enlightening example of the results of disastrous management is the fact that SOGERE has shown highly negative accounts, particularly the loss of 53,000 contos in 1976.

There have been constant shutdowns in several plants for long periods of time, and one of the soft drink production units was at a standstill for 6 months in 1978, representing a reduction of nearly 80 percent in the production goals.

Work Relations and Immediate Tasks

Opportunities were afforded SOGERE and its stockholders to reorganize their managing and administrative organs so as to meet the needs imposed on them

to increase both their production and productivity, something which did not occur.

This situation became worse inasmuch as, according to the comment made at the meeting, the administration fostered poor relations between it and the workers, namely, the foreigners, with the result that many of them decided to leave the firm.

In his remarks, Luis Costa called upon all the workers to assume greater responsibility in their work sections from now on, reflecting this in the fulfillment of the plan. The firm's new head was introduced, stating that an intensification of the training of Mozambican cadres and the creation of new production relations would be, among others, immediate tasks to be carried out; and he also appealed to the workers as a whole for their participation in this activity.

2909

CSO: 4401

READER DEPLORES RESISTANCE TO COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jan 80 p 2

[Letter from Momade Abjad]

[Excerpts] On that January afternoon, the sun was shining in the firmament, the air was heavy and you felt the heat.

A light breeze was blowing as the two young men came toward me. They were speaking Swahili.

"How old are you, Joe?" asked the elder of the two, who appeared to have seen about 30 summers.

His friend took a deep breath.

"Why do you ask?" Furrowing his brow, he added: "I'm 24 years old."

With mournful eyes, the older man fixed his gaze on a certain spot, as if he were trying to call up some sad moments, dismal moments, painful moments. He said:

"Poor Joe. You're trapped. Didn't you read the General Staff Communique on Compulsory Military Service for 1980 in the paper? If you're 24, too bad, Joe. They're expecting you in the ranks of the FPLM [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Mozambique] this year."

Panicky, like a shipwrecked sailor without a life raft, the young man mumbled: "As long as I have 'pull,' I won't join the FPLM—you know that--my brother-in-law will do something..."

He was suddenly silent.

Dear readers,

What can you say about the conduct of these "Joes"?

In his behavior, spirit and appearance, a Joe does not reflect the nation's interests. A Joe is a throwback to the sheltered mentality produced by an education typical of the decadent bourgeoisie.

I hope these Joes know that the youth of our country represent a force that is firmly committed, under any circumstances, to the stubborn defense of national sovereignty and the popular conquests, frustrating any enemy actions, no matter what shape they take.

To be a Joe is to be a "Xiconhoca."

Down with Joes!

Long live youth in defense of Mozambican conquests!

6362

CS0: 4401

YOUTH ORGANIZATION RECRUITING METHODS, ACTIVITIES MUST CHANGE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jan 80 p 3

[Report on interview with Domingos Mboa, provincial secretary of the Mozambican Youth Organization, in Gaza, date not given]

[Excerpts] "If we are a mass democratic organization, our activity must be open to youth. The members will acquire vanguard qualities in the course of their actual work within the organization. We feel this should be one of the basic principles and guidelines for our work during this year." So said Domingos Mboa, provincial secretary of the OJM [Organization of Mozambican Youth] in Gaza, in a recent interview granted to NOTICIAS and the OJM radio program "Youth and the Revolution."

Young people have the enthusiasm, the force and dynamism to carry out the party and state programs, but to do this, Mboa said, the youth must be organized and mobilized through specific action. It is not enough to hold meetings to announce the assignment of a particular task. All these actions must be accompanied by activities that attract young people. It should be noted that there have been some events like this, and they have had some positive results.

In the same context, analyzing the admission process for OJM members in Gaza Province, Mboa said first that about 5,000 young people had been admitted. Nonetheless, the provincial secretariat feels: "We are sure we would have had even more, but, as we had occasion to confirm, the brigades involved in the process did not perform well. It all starts with mobilization.

"Many aspects of the process were not clear to the brigade members. Hence the confusion and poor performance. The selection process was as strict as that of admission to the party. It should not really be this way. We should invite the young people to join the organization and give them a patriotic education, consistent with the ideals of our party. This way we will train cadres, because, after all, we are really a nursery to produce cadres for the party and government."

After covering this issue in depth, detailing some facts to clarify the matter, Mboa declared that last year's experiences will be consolidated

in 1980. The official ended with the statement that he hopes to make the work of the organization more lively and dynamic, promoting activities that answer the needs of Mozambican youth.

Tiago Andre, director of administration and finance of the OJM Provincial Secretariat in Gaza, was present at the interview. He began by relating that the Fourth Session of the OJM Provincial Coordinating Council made a thorough study of the financial situation of that mass democratic organization at the local level. Lack of proper accounting resulted in heavy diversions of OJM funds. Moreover, it was found that the funds were poorly administered, the OJM lacked sources of continuing income, and there was no policy of canvassing to raise funds.

As Tiago Andre noted, it was necessary to correct this situation. Trustworthy cadres were selected to fill these administrative positions, and a uniform accounting system was established at the various levels. While there is still some difficulty in finding permanent cadres, there is every chance of overcoming this problem. As the director of the Cadre Training Department noted: "We want to train individuals capable of responding to our needs. We had some success with the first course, which has already been conducted."

6362

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV CORN DONATION--The Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia donated to our country 10,000 tons of corn in response to an international appeal by the People's Republic of Mozambique for food aid for 1980. According to a report from the National Board of International Cooperation, the decision of the Yugoslav Government to give this aid is also the result of talks between the delegations of both countries at the ministerial level held in Maputo last month. According to a statement by Zeljko Jeglic, the ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, during a meeting with Janet Mondlane, the national director of international cooperation, it is the wish of the people and government of his country to give their support to the Mozambican people in the spirit of friendship, solidarity and cooperation that exist between the two countries. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Dec 79 p 1] 11634

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SATISFACTORY--According to reports from Pemba State, the last agricultural marketing campaign in Cabo Delgado was relatively successful having caught up with the targets set for sesame and sunflower seeds, and reaching the goal set for peanuts. According to the reports, this time coriander, "kalomba" and castor beans, products used in industrial chemistry, were marketed for the first time. These successes obtained during the marketing campaign of surplus products were due, to a large extent, to the introduction of a new purchasing circuit, whose system consisted in a greater involvement of other organizations and in the use of more efficient methods in accordance with the true conditions of the region. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Dec 79 p 3] 11634

GDR SPORTS DONATION--The German Democratic Republic donated to our country a substantial shipment of sports equipment valued at 2,000 contos. It includes various materials for athletes in addition to balls, boots, shoes, shirts and pants for football, basketball and other sports. The GDR ambassador to Mozambique presented the gift to the representative of our government, the assistant national director of physical education and sports, Joao Carlos da Conceicao. The GDR ambassador stressed that this shipment of solidarity is a contribution to the strengthening of ties of friendship which unite our two nations and peoples, as well as a contribution to making it possible for the Mozambican athletes to obtain greater successes.

In his speech of thanks for the solidarity of the GDR people, Joao Carlos da Conceicao stressed that this support, translated into various forms, dates from the times of the national armed liberation struggle and therefore cements a deep friendship between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries. "In the field of sports," he said, "this support has been expressed not only by material aid but also by sending advisers and experts. We are sure that our athletes will know how to use correctly this equipment and will value this expression of the GDR people's friendship." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Dec 79 p 5] 11634

FRG CATHOLIC YOUTH DONATION--A check for 150,000 German marks (close to 2,737,500 escudos) was received at the office of the president of the republic as a donation from the Rural Organization of Catholic Youth Archdiocese of Pederborn--Federal Germany--to Mozambican children. This donation to the Mozambican children was made in connection with the International Year of the Child (AIC). [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Dec 79 p 1] 11634

IRAQI CASH DONATION--In a show of solidarity to our country the Republic of Iraq has made a cash donation of \$10 million (close to 320,000 contos). This donation was announced toward the conclusion of work of the fifth session of the People's Assembly by President Samora Machel and was hailed by the deputies and guests. It should be recalled that President Samora Machel recently made a state visit to Iraq during which various cooperation agreements between the two countries were signed for a common struggle against underdevelopment and imperialism. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Dec 79 p 1] 11634

SCHEDULES FOR FOOD PRODUCTS--Beira--Implementing the guidelines outlined by the party and government for overcoming difficulties and shortages felt because of lack of essential goods in Manica Province, a meeting was held recently with all businessmen of the city of Chimoio. This meeting envisages the organization and uniformity of methods of sale of food products to the public. Thus, and according to the decisions taken there, the distribution and sale of food products is to be conducted in accordance with a previously approved and established plan and on the days of the week given below: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday--Corn flour and kitchen oil. Tuesday and Friday--Sugar and milk. Thursday--Soap and rice. In the meantime, and within the framework of the guidelines outlined, all the stores selling essential articles must have a list showing the products that they have for sale. This measure applies to supermarkets and joint enterprises (wholesale and retail) whether they are state-owned, under receivership, or private. In conclusion, it was stressed that the stores are organized to satisfy the needs of the population and should strictly adhere to their quotas and create a rapid and efficient sales system. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Dec 79 p 5] 11634

STUDENT-WORKERS IN CUBA--The Mozambique student-workers in Cuba sent a year's end message to all the people of Mozambique and, especially to President Samora Machel. Considering that the great revolutionary successes which

occurred in 1979 are also "the fruit of our own labor, fruit of our victorious revolution, fruit of the Mozambican workers and peasants," that entire group of Mozambicans salutes, in their message, the sacrifices made by our people, as well as the strength and dedication shown by the president of FRELIMO party in leading our society on the path to socialism. "We now promise to channel all our efforts to achieve great success in our studies, to contribute more effectively tomorrow to building our new society," emphasized further the workers who stated in conclusion: "...may 1980 be a year of great victories, victories which are translated into successfully achieving our goals...." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Dec 79 p1] 9479

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES DELEGATION--The delegation of the Office of the Organization and Development of Agrarian Cooperatives has returned to the country after traveling recently to Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia to trade experiences. In those two socialist countries, the Mozambique delegation contacted, respectively, the Central Union of Bulgarian Cooperatives and the Union of Collectivized Peasants of Czechoslovakia. In Bulgaria, the Mozambique delegation studied ways to exchange delegations and information and also to train Mozambique cadres in this country for agrarian cooperatives. At the meeting with the Union of Collectivized Peasants of Czechoslovakia, increased cooperation for the development of agrarian cooperatives in our country was discussed. After selections were made in all provinces, 35 agricultural cooperatives were designated pilot units. A selection was made because, according to statistics, there are 300 agricultural cooperatives in the country and it would be difficult for the state to support them all at the same time. The first step toward providing support to the 35 cooperatives thus selected will be to train its cadres. Thus, in 1980, around 120 individuals from these production units will come for training to the "3 February" Cooperative in Namaacha, already chosen for this purpose. Moreover, agricultural officials are to be retrained in those districts where the 35 agricultural pilot cooperatives are located. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Dec 79 p 3] 9479

IMMOBILIZED VEHICLES--Beira (Bureau), 26 Dec--Of the approximately 250 students currently enrolled in the Chimoio driving school, only 93 attend the classes on driving. This situation is the result of the constant accidents and consequent immobilization of the five vehicles, three heavy and two light ones, available to the driving school of the city of Chimoio; currently one heavy vehicle is working. There are only two driving schools in the entire province, in the cities of Chimoio and Manica, and they are staffed and equipped by the Provincial Commission for the Integration of Driving Schools. This institution is responsible for managing and operating the automobile driver training establishments and also handles the liaison between the driving schools and the other structures of the People's Republic of Mozambique. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Dec 79 p 2] 9479

POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING--The second provincial political-ideological training course ended a few days ago in Gaza. The 30-day course was attended by 38 individuals, including secretaries and members of the party cells in several work sectors in the province. The course was conducted in the 25 September Center. Classes included the history of Mozambique, Documents from the Third Congress, Duties and Standards in the Operation of Party Cells, the Origin of Man and the World, and several other lectures. During the course, the participants also received training in political discipline. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jan 80 p 2] 6362

BRIDGES REBUILT--The first secretary of the party and governor of Tete province, Felix Amane, recently visited the bridges which the enemy had destroyed in the Mutarara and Moatize districts. Accompanying the Tete governor on this trip were party, state, and defense and security forces cadres, as well as other provincial officials. The purpose of this visit was to see how the work on the reconstruction of the bridges is progressing. Governor Felix Amane therefore spoke with the workmen, who fully acquainted him with the progress of the reconstruction activities. The governor then informed the workmen about the victories won by the Zimbabwe people and warned them of the need to sharpen their vigilance in order to defeat the enemy's maneuvers. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jan 80 p 1] 8870

SWEDISH FOOD ASSISTANCE--In response to the People's Republic of Mozambique's appeal for food relief following losses caused by Southern Rhodesia's attacks on our country, the Swedish Government on 20 December 1979 resolved to make a donation of 15 million Swedish kronas (around 115,000 contos), as additional assistance to Mozambique. A total of 10 million kronas of this donation are earmarked for the purchase of 12 million tons of wheat and the remaining 5 million for the purchase of foodstuffs, as well as articles needed for the Zimbabwean refugees in our country. Meanwhile the Swedish Government also signed an agreement yesterday for a gift of wheat. This agreement was undersigned by Janet Mondlane, national director for international cooperation, as the Mozambican representative, and by Stefan Noreen, Swedish charge d'affaires. Next week the director of the refugee relief center is to sign an additional agreement for a contribution to the refugees. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jan 80 p 1] 8870

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST COOPERANTS--Within the framework of activities connected with the closing of the International Year of the Child, a group of Portuguese internationalist cooperants residing in the Sofala capital, Beira, recently presented the director of the Central Hospital director in this city with a sum of money intended to promote the construction of a day nursery for the hospital workers' children. The same cooperants, Portuguese Communist Party militants, had already made contributions for other purposes, such as the strengthening of our defensive capability. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jan 80 p 3] 8870

CSO: 4401

URANIUM MINING TRANSFORMING NATION'S ECONOMY

London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Jan 80 p 102

[Text] IN 1974 the World Bank estimated average incomes for the 4m. to 5m. people of Niger at \$10, making it one of the ten poorest countries. Half of national income was subsistence agriculture — mainly nomadic herding of cattle and growing millet and sorghum in the south and along the banks of the few rivers.

On April 15, 1974, the head of the armed forces, Lieutenant-Colonel Seyni Kountché, deposed ex-President Diori Hamani, who had led the country since independence in 1960. It was at the time of the worst days of the Sahel drought. The old leaders were accused of corruption and neglect; even the food aid for the many who were starving was being openly sold at the local markets. Only 20 per cent of the country's requirements of basic food was satisfied by domestic production.

As an example of the recovery that has already taken place President Kountché, who has ruled continuously since 1974, recently announced the aim of ending basic food imports entirely in 1980, after importing only 20,000 tons in 1979.

It was certainly not agriculture that is transforming Niger's economy. It is uranium. Niger has proven reserves of 200,000 tonnes with estimates of at least another 200,000 tonnes classed as reasonably assured. The lower figure is about 10 per cent of the world's known resources.

Production from the first mine, at Arlit, began in 1971. In 1978 production jumped by 40 per cent to 2,100 tonnes, worth about CFA 52 billion (\$250m.) in foreign exchange, as a result of the addition of the second mine at Akouta. By the end of 1978 the current account was in healthy surplus and reserves stood at \$128m. — over six

months imports' worth. This was satisfactory, but not extraordinary. It has allowed the country to start a few badly-needed development projects — infrastructure, education and water control for agriculture being the obvious priorities — and plan a lot more.

The big boom is yet to come, in which Niger could easily match Nigeria's 10 per cent growth rate of the mid-seventies. The second uranium mine is now reaching full production, taking total production to 3,800–4,000 tonnes in 1980; and there are seven more major deposits to be developed, four of which should certainly come into production this decade — the ones at Tassa N'Taghalgue, Immouraren, Tchelit, and In Adrar. (At Immouraren alone there are 70,000 tonnes estimated exploitable reserves). Developments on the first two are already well advanced, and by 1984, production should be about 8,000 tonnes. This would give Niger at least 10 per cent of world production, ranking fifth.

Fortunately Niger's market is assured. Though the Government has a large stake in the mines, exploration and development at each location has been undertaken with

URANIUM PRODUCTION FORECASTS

1985

(000 tonnes/year)

	Low	High
USA	18.0	22.0
AUSTRALIA	11.8	13.6
S. AFRICA/NAMIBIA	11.5	12.5
CANADA	9.2	12.5
OTHER	7.5	11.9
TOTAL	58.0	72.5

(Excluding Niger and centrally planned economies)

SOURCE: Uranium Institute, February 1979.

foreign consortia, such as the French Commissariat for Atomic Energy, who are anxious to ensure their supplies. The mines are only developed with long-term marketing contracts with energy utilities in developed countries. The price of the mineral is obviously less easy to forecast.

The implications of all this for Niger are that development expenditure and the economy will be growing rapidly for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, if the President remains in power, and does not alter his attitude, most of the wealth may well go to irrigation projects (a huge dam at Kaindaji on the river Niger is one planned project), roads and schools, rather than other less economic ventures.

Uranium is not the only mineral wealth to be exploited. There are huge deposits of phosphates at Tapoa, south of Niamey, said to be of exceptional quality; a 5m.-tonne deposit of coal which will feed a power station to provide the electricity for the mines (production should reach 120,000 tonnes/year by 1982); large deposits of iron ore which no one really knows what to do with (sending by barge down the Niger river to supply one of the new Nigerian steel mills has been considered); and geologists are hopeful of finding copper, molybdenum, more cassiterite, and even oil in the east towards Lake Chad.

All of that should assure the future. For the present, one of the most important aspects of uranium to landlocked Niger is its high value for weight. The nearest railway is at Parakou in Benin (620km from Niamey) and all imports and exports have to go by truck on bad roads either into Benin, or Upper Volta and Togo, or north through Algeria. However, work has begun on building a good road to Lomé, and this may be completed this year. By the mid-80s the railway to Niamey may also be completed. Then growth in trade, with Europe and other West African states can be expected to increase dramatically.

With a stable government remaining on good terms with all of its diverse neighbours, and its mineral wealth coming on stream, the eighties could see Niger's economy growing at 8 per cent to 10 per cent per annum in real terms, with the volume of trade expanding even faster. }

DECOLONIZATION OF ZIMBABWE-ALGERIA COMPARED

London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Jan 80 pp 109-110

[Article by Keith Panter-Brick: "Algerian Lessons for Zimbabwe"]

[Text] IT IS INTERESTING to compare the decolonisation of Zimbabwe with that of Algeria — two countries in which the contending forces were a conquered people struggling to recover its independence. European settlers seeking to maintain their own established way of life, and a colonial power resolved to end a costly war in which neither side seemed likely to emerge victorious. In neither case was any real headway made until the crucial issue of principle was conceded, namely the right of the Algerian people to independence and the right of the people of Zimbabwe to majority rule. In both cases, the subsequent negotiations proved particularly difficult on issues such as the rights of the European settlers to citizenship and representation, the rule of law, and rights to property, especially in land and minerals. There were, of course, in each case special features: for instance, the coexistence, in Algeria, of French and Islamic law and of the French and Arabic languages and, in Rhodesia, the entrenched position of the Salisbury government. Despite these differences, there are some striking parallels between the 1979 Lancaster House agreements and those concluded in 1962 between De Gaulle and the Algerian nationalist leaders of the FLN (known as the *accords d'Evian*).

In the Evian agreements, a clear distinction was made between French Algerians and French residents. The former comprised only of those connected to Algeria through birth or long-standing residence (10 to 20 years). They continued to enjoy full civic rights, although they were given a

period of three years in which to choose between Algerian or French citizenship. If one chose French nationality one became no more than a French resident, still privileged in many ways (e.g. to exercise a profession, to be free of exchange control), but without any political rights. Those choosing Algerian nationality were to be accorded proportional representation in all elected bodies (but not through a separate electoral roll), and, in addition, equitable representation in the civil service, the judiciary and in public enterprises. The leading positions in Alger and Oran, the two main centres of European population, were to be held by French Algerians.

These concessions to the settler community were quite substantial and comparable to those finally agreed at Lancaster House. These give automatic right to Zimbabwean citizenship to all those possessing or entitled to Rhodesian citizenship (many a white Rhodesian has never applied for local citizenship although entitled to do so). This right may be exercised at any time within the next five years. The question of the Europeans' political representation is, compared to that agreed for Algeria, more generous in the short term but less permanently guaranteed. The Europeans (together with the blacks and the Asians) have been given disproportionately large representation in the House of Assembly — 20 per cent of the seats — but these reserved seats and the separate electoral roll may be abolished after seven years, if 70 per cent of

the Assembly so wishes. There is, surprisingly, no special provision for their representation in the municipalities of Salisbury and Bulawayo.

Both the Algerian and Zimbabwean agreements provide carefully for individual rights and the rule of law. French Algerians were guaranteed respect for their language, culture and religion. Moreover, they were assured, if ever they had to appear in court, that their cases would be heard by judges and juries, some of whom would be, like themselves, French Algerians. The safeguards provided for at Lancaster House are of a different kind. There is only one system of law and the sole consideration was the establishment of an impartial and independent judiciary, through the mechanism of a Judicial Service Commission. The Prime Minister is given a decisive voice in the appointment of its members — and of the Chief Justice — but its advice has to be followed in all other judicial appointments (and any dismissals). It will therefore be a matter of chance

whether or not a European has his case heard by persons with whom there is some ethnic or cultural affinity.

Finally, both the Algerian and the Zimbabwean negotiations ran into difficulties over questions of the land, its ownership and exploitation. There are parallels between the demands of the FLN and of the PF for the recovery of farm land lost to European settlers. The Evian agreements made explicit mention of the FLN's policy of land reform and promised French financial assistance. The assessment of equitable compensation was to be a pre-condition of any expropriation. The Lancaster House agreements restrict compulsory acquisition of land for purposes of agricultural resettlement to land which is under-utilised. This is a phrase which could give rise to considerable dispute. The High Court has been given jurisdiction in disputed cases, as well as in the matter of compensation. This has to be prompt, adequate, and freely transmittable abroad.

In addition to vested rights in agricultural land there are rights to what lies underground. These were of particular concern to Algeria and France because of the oil and gas that lies under the Saharan desert. They are also of considerable importance to the future of Zimbabwe. The

French government was obliged to concede Algerian sovereignty (it had hoped at one time to create a special regime for the Sahara) but the FLN, for its part, undertook to respect all existing rights and procedures concerning the extraction and transportation of the oil and gas. Moreover, in return for French assistance in the further development of the necessary infrastructure, the FLN agreed to a scheme of joint regulation and administration of the industry, and furthermore, undertook for a period of six years to give French companies priority in the granting of new licences. In Zimbabwe mining rights will be subject to the same rules as for property generally: for example, any expropriation will need to be in the public's benefit and will require the prompt payment of adequate compensation, both these matters being subject to the jurisdiction of the courts.

Will these striking parallels in the two sets of agreements on certain crucial issues be matched by similarities in the subsequent course of events? In Algeria, the Evian agreements were very quickly undermined by a mass exodus of the Europeans. This was provoked mainly by the reaction of the more extreme partisans of *l'Algérie française* — the OAS. In a final outburst of frustration and in a last desperate effort to sabotage the settlement, the OAS unleashed a mad campaign of destruction, lasting over two months and causing serious losses in lives and property.

Whether the Evian agreements, designed on the basis of a continuing French presence in Algeria and on a close economic and cultural collaboration between the French and Algerian governments, could ever have worked, is debatable. The settler community was not a party to the negotiations and the FLN was a reluctant signatory. All that is certain is that the mass exodus — and the shift in power, within the FLN, towards a particular faction — led to a situation in which most of the European property was simply abandoned and scarcely any Europeans remained to become Algerian citizens. Many of the Evian agreements either ceased to have much relevance or were ignored.

The Lancaster House agreements are likewise at the mercy of events over the next few months. The opposing forces have only laid aside their arms while the electorate is

consulted: they have not yet given up the struggle. The Evian agreements assured the FLN of ultimate authority. It controlled the Provisional Executive which administered the country under the authority of the French High Commissioner during the three-month interim period. The referendum of July 1, which put the seal of popular approval on the Evian agreements (and the FLN's triumph), was held after the OAS had conceded defeat. The field — militarily as well as constitutionally — was left clear. In Zimbabwe, the outcome is still open-ended. The election is to be contested by the warring factions who still retain their arms for further use. An orderly outcome depends upon the acceptability of the elections. But there is no electoral register. There is only a minute monitoring force. There is no *deus ex machina* to guarantee that the results, whatever they be, will be accepted, should any of the contestants choose otherwise. One can only await to see what will be the reactions.

CSO: 4420

CANDIDATES ADDRESS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jan 80 p 3

[Text] **THE Rhodesian African Chamber of Commerce yesterday played host to speakers from several political parties who will contest next month's general election. The party spokesmen all said they would press for changes in the country's economic infrastructure if they won the election. About 200 members of the chamber were told that the theme for change would be a redistribution of wealth and business opportunities . . . that blacks stood to benefit by changes after independence.**

THERE was little news in a programme of nationalisation by ZANU (PF) since the previous government had already nationalised most of the key institutions, Mr Edgar Tekere, secretary-general of the party, told the chamber yesterday.

Speaking on behalf of Mr Mugabe and ZANU (PF), Mr Tekere told about 200 delegates that his party had been accused of coming to Rhodesia as "revolutionaries".

"We have been accused of being very keen to nationalise. But when we have talked about nationalisation we have talked about the key institutions. What is there to find that has not been nationalised,

so what is news about nationalisation?" he asked.

There had been rumours of ZANU (PF) even nationalising the women of the country, and also of nationalising African businesses.

APPLAUDED

He was loudly applauded when, saying that his party may not have been very good economists but it realised "that the African business community has nothing to offer for nationalisation".

"It will be said that we must be careful not to disturb the economic infrastructure. We really do hope that this is not intended to persuade us to retain the racial status quo. The way we analyse it, it is the centre of all evil.

"The white man in unity is trying to grab everything and share it among fellow white men to the exclusion of others. This we cannot accept. There will have to be a willingness for change.

"We demand a mental revolution from the other side, from the other racial group so that we can see one another as one nation. There, we are going to make no compromise," he said.

He insisted that the "accountability of leadership" be evenly distributed, in terms of the responsibility for the fighting, among all the members of the transitional government. It was not Mr Ian Smith, former Prime Minister, alone who was responsible, he said.

ZANU (PF), he said, was "still mindful of the thousands of young men and women we lost in the bush and if any one of us is going to stand before the people of this country, I think it is important that his account, the balance sheet, be taken note of", he said.

POLICIES

On the decision to fight the election separately from the Patriotic Front, Mr Tekere said his party had always followed the philosophy that it belonged to the people of Zimbabwe.

The party had attracted many young men and women "because of definite policies" and with the assent of their parents.

Again to loud applause he said: "We are not going to enter any arrangements which interfere with this. It was said after Lancaster (House)

we want to present ourselves as purely as we have always wanted to be and we want to be judged without any confusion about what our policies may have become."

On charges that ZANU (PF) had intentions of interfering with Christianity, he said: "I don't think we are so foolish as to come back to a Christian country like this and tell Christianity to go to Hell."

Problems Inherited, says Mawema

THE March 3 Agreement, which laid the foundation on which the UANC was later to govern, was defective in not transferring total power to the African people. This meant African businessmen did not directly enjoy a number of economic benefits, Mr Michael Mawema, of the UANC, said yesterday.

He said the UANC had come to power at a time when political antagonisms and contradictions had not been relieved.

SITUATION

These were:

- Among the Africans themselves.
- Among the Africans and the white community.
- Between Rhodesia and its neighbours.

Hence "the UANC inherited a situation in which it did not have full control", he said.

Because of the March 3 Agreement, black businessmen were unable to directly take advantage of the same economic facilities for loans and credit as their white counterparts.

"The UANC recognised that it was defective and therefore prepared itself to change it by going to Lancaster House.

"The UANC admits that there was a great need to change the March 3 Agreement to ensure a purely democratic society in this country, but what the UANC does not accept or recognise is that

our economic infrastructure must be destroyed in order to build a new one."

Mr Mawema acknowledged there were inequalities in the distribution of wealth but said his party preferred to build on what had already been established. This should also be accompanied by a "change in the psychology of the mental attitudes" of both blacks and whites.

Both races were "very enterprising people". Any government that did not recognise this would be acting inconsistently with the traditions of the country.

The UANC intended to establish a programme aimed at increasing the productivity of the people. This would include the expansion of the university and of technical and professional training facilities, he said.

ELEMENT

It would also encourage the use of capable manpower from within Rhodesia rather than having to depend on an expatriate element.

There would be no cutting of trade ties with South Africa, he said, "because these are the politics of the time", pointing out that all the front-line states still dealt with South Africa.

The UANC would also embark on a programme of increasing development facilities for the rural population, he said.

One Law for All Races - Nkomo

THE president of the Patriotic Front, Mr Joshua Nkomo, claimed the war had been fought to demonstrate to the world that the Rhodesian Government was not in full control of the country and that the success of the campaign had led to the Lancaster House talks.

Mr Nkomo told the chamber meeting that the war was now over and people should forget the past. He said that by avoiding talk of the past Rhodesians could establish "a true spirit of national unity".

He said his forces had not been given specific instructions to close schools but were allowed a certain discretion in creating political and economic instability.

STAND

Mr Nkomo called for a unified army to be established within the next two weeks, a call he repeated at a Press conference later in the day.

He said a unified army would help create conditions for a free and fair election. He urged his audience to make a stand against those forces who had ignored the ceasefire, whether they were ZANLA or ZIPRA.

The PF leader said a government led by him would insist on one law for all races and that many restrictions on businessmen would be abolished. He said it was important that wealth accrued by businessmen of all races be used for the good of the country.

He said a Westminster-style government had been imposed on this country and that no government in power could create a one-party State. It was up to the voters to decide what they wanted.

'Opposed to Maintaining Standards'

IF there was to be an equitable distribution of the country's wealth, then many racial institutions would have to be brought down, ZANU's secretary for education, Dr Rukudzo Murapa, said.

Speaking on behalf of the president of ZANU, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, he said ZANU was "fundamentally opposed to those who want to maintain standards, because they have been, for the overwhelming majority, poverty".

'MISLED'

"Those who want to maintain the standards are fundamentally misled," he said.

Based on a "clear analysis" of the country's resources, he said the economic infrastructure had been used to the advantage of only five percent of businessmen while black businesses such as hotels and bus companies remained on the "periphery" of the economy.

"The richest of our black men do not even reach the poorest of white society. We must reverse the society, not to impoverish the whites but to

make the society more equal," he said.

Rejecting the description of Rhodesia as the "Switzerland of Africa", he said only the small minority were taken care of while "the rest are in the dungeons of Africa".

"Racialism does not develop in a vacuum. It must build institutions in order to sustain itself and those institutions which were begun in 1923 and which continue to persist must be brought down," he said.

There was a subtle difference between Africanisation and what he termed "blackening", the system employed in other parts of the continent of introducing blacks for the sake of it. However, Africanisation as he saw it was "making the system serve Africans".

Warning against the likelihood of multinational corporations exploiting Rhodesian resources and products without fair reward for those who laboured to produce them, he called on all Zimbabweans to stand together.

"Whatever our differences we must unite on one thing and that is the interest of Zimbabwe. We must be united as a people; that is the only way we can face the multiplicity of forces that will face us," he said.

SMITH ADVISES UANC LEADERS TO PLAY IT COOL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] **THE LEADER** of the Rhodesian Front, Mr Ian Smith, said yesterday that for the first time in their lives the UANC leaders were facing serious opposition and were tending to panic.

"My advice to them is to keep cool heads and refrain from back-biting and blaming others for their own inadequacies," said Mr Smith.

He was commenting on statements by Bishop Muzorewa and Mr Ernest Bulle hitting out at a speech he made telling whites to urge their employees to vote for Mr Joshua Nkomo rather than Mr Robert Mugabe.

The bishop also said he now felt that he had been tricked at the Lancaster House talks because he stuck by the unity of the Government of National Unity and had rejected a plea by Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe to ditch Mr Smith.

Mr Smith said: "If only these people would take the trouble to get the facts right many of their problems would not arise."

"As I explained in my statement published on Friday, at no time have I advocated support for either of the Patriotic Front factions."

"I would remind the gentlemen concerned that their present difficulties have been brought about because they allowed the British Government to mislead them at Lancaster House to the benefit of the PF."

'ANTICS'

The publicity secretary for ZANU, Mr James Dzovva, said in a statement yesterday that by urging white employers to influence the vote of their employees was in itself an action that implied intimidation.

"There can be no doubt that such intervention by white employers would be an infringement of the principle of free and fair elections," said Mr Dzovva, adding that ZANU took great exception to "such antics" by Mr Smith.

A former member of the RF, Mr Chris van der Merwe, who is standing as an independent in the Makoni constituency in the white election, said in a statement yesterday that he had told a recent meeting at Marandellas that he believed Mr Smith had made contact with Mr Nkomo in the past few weeks.

He said that at a meeting of the RF executive committee last December he challenged Mr Smith to say if he would team up with Mr Nkomo.

"He never said no or yes and in the same voice said we must be neutral. To me, the writing was on the wall then, an obvious loss of direction."

CSO: 4420

TANGWENA CHIEF RETURNS TO FIGHT FOR LAND

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 3 Feb 80 p 11

[Text] THE controversial "chief" of the Tangwena tribe of Inyanga, Rekayi Tangwena (70), who arrived last Sunday with ZANU (PF) leader, Robert Mugabe from five years' self-imposed exile in Mozambique, intends petitioning the Governor for the return of 473 head of cattle allegedly impounded by the Rhodesian authorities in 1974.

Chief Tangwena said the authorities had also burnt down his village at Nyafaru in the Inyanga district and taken away about 100 schoolchildren.

"Until the British see that I get back my cattle and the children the Rhodesian authorities took away in 1974, I will not be happy to go back to the land of my birth," he said.

The bearded, grey-haired chief, who claims he has six kraal heads and 250 families under him who are still refugees in Mozambique, first hit newspaper headlines in 1967 when he appeared before an Inyanga periodical court for contravening the Land Apportionment Act, forerunner of the Land Tenure Act, by occupying land designated under the Act as European.

RESISTED

Until his conviction and sentence were quashed a year later by the Appellate Division of the High Court in Salisbury, Chief Tangwena and his followers publicly resisted official

efforts to evict them from Gaersei Ranch, on the Mozambique border with Inyanga. The land was said to be owned by Gaersei Ranch (Pvt) Ltd, a partnership of two British businessmen and one Rhodesian farmer.

Each time the owners of the ranch pulled down their huts Tangwena and his people fled into the mountains and when the coast was clear they would go back and erect plastic shacks which were to be popularly known later as "tangwenas".

Later, in 1974, he said they moved to Mozambique and settled at Katandika near the Rhodesian border.

At Katandika they led normal lives, farming and raising poultry. Because they had no oxen to draw the ploughs, they used their hands, he said.

"Our children did not attend school because the Mozambican authorities would not agree to give them a Western-type education. And because we were refugees we could not pass our time profitably. We prayed each day that the war would end and we would go back to our homes," he said.

DISPUTED

He would like to see his people in Mozambique come back and settle on their accustomed land. "I would like them to cast their votes at Nyafaru School," he said.

Tangwena, whose chieftainship has been disputed by the Rhodesian authorities and lately by the leader of the UANC, Bishop Muzorewa, maintained he was the legitimate tribal leader of the 1150-strong Tangwena tribe by virtue of legacy.

"When my father died in 1965 I was crowned chief after all the traditional rituals had been completed. Bishop Muzorewa even pleaded with the British that I should be recognised as the rightful chief."

Chief Tangwena, who in the past spurned offers from the Government to settle at Gokwe, said he had no intention of living anywhere else but Gaersei Ranch.

"That is my home because that is where my ancestors are buried. That is where I am going to rule," he said.

NAMES OF ZANU (PF) DETAINEES RELEASED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 3 Feb 80 p 2

[Text] THE Law and Order Minister, Mr Francis Zindoga yesterday released the names of 29 Rhodesians allegedly being held in Mozambique prison pits.

He said "several hundred" more were under guard at a secret detention camp near Lake Malawi.

Mr Zindoga, who is also UANC chairman, claimed they were all being held on orders of ZANU (PF) president Robert Mugabe because of policy rows in the party.

He said some of them may have already been killed.

DEMAND

He called on the British to demand their release from Mr Mugabe and Mozambique President Samora Machel.

"We have a right to know what has happened to them," said Mr Zindoga.

He said the detention camp was in thick bush and rugged country at Mafudzi. He claimed the camp was unknown to the British and the Red Cross.

The Minister said the British knew of 46 detainees still being held in Mozambique.

He said the detainees included Mrs Webster Gwanya, whose husband was released from Maputo last week, and a Chinese lecturer called Fe, who used to work at the University of Zambia.

Fe is married to an African. Her parents are believed to be living in Rhodesia.

The others detained in prison pits were named as: Aeneas Nyamande, Lucky Lusiano, Titus Chiroodza, Ronald Ngarava, Remigio Tapera, David Shasha, Chikakai, Chitepo, Dr Yats, Nyika, Shumba, Shaky Munyaradzi, Judas Blackmosea, Tavashure, Flint, Devil Hondi, Simbai Tichatonga, Mrs Lakelani Ndhlovhu, Calen Nehanda, Mrs Dickson Tokoza (also known as Maperu Mbumba), Lovness Chidhakwa, Pronica, Tichaona Freedom, Mrs Yonnes Makasa, Mrs Titus Chiroodza, Mrs Stephen Gamanya and Zvisinei Mabhumu.

ZINDOGA CLAIMS ZANU (PF) HOLDS HOSTAGES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Feb 80 p 3

[Text] THE Minister of Law and Order and of the Public Services, Mr Francis Zindoga, claimed yesterday that "several hundred" Rhodesians are being held in a remote part of Tete province in Mozambique.

Mr Zindoga, who is also the national chairman of the UANC, said the people were being held in thick bush and rugged country near Lake Malawi at a place called Mafudzi. He claimed the detention camp was not known to British or International Red Cross officials.

"The only ones who know about the detainees and where they are being held are Machel and Robert Mugabe. All the people are members of the UANC who have publicly refused to support Mugabe," Mr Zindoga said.

He said one of the more prominent detainees at the remote camp was a Chinese woman known as Fe.

"She was a former lecturer at the University of Zambia and is married to an African. Her parents are believed to be in Rhodesia," he said.

Mr Zindoga claimed people were being held by ZANU(PF) until after the general election "because of the strife in the party."

He said Mr Mugabe was not telling the truth when

he claimed at a ZANU (PF) Press conference on Thursday that there were 20 more detainees in Mozambique.

Mr Zindoga said he knew that the British authorities were aware of 48 detainees still being held in Mozambique. He said ZANU(PF) had been guilty of untruths during the Lancaster House talks on the question of detainees in Mozambique.

COH REPORTS CLASHES WITH ZANLA, ZIPRA

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 3 Feb 80 p 3

[Text] A MAN has been axed to death by two ZIPRA outlaws, Combined Operations HQ reported in a communique yesterday.

Mr Dumezweni was ordered out of his house in the Gulati Tribal Trust Land on January 19 and murdered.

His body was found two days later by his family. The killing was not reported to Police until Friday.

The communique added that a policeman's pregnant girlfriend lost her baby after being bludgeoned senseless with a hammer by three ZIPRA men in the Gwanda TTL on Tuesday evening.

She is still unconscious in hospital.

There were 16 clashes with security forces in the 48 hours up until lunch-time yesterday — 13 with ZANLA, three with ZIPRA and one with an unknown gang.

Two ZANLA men and one ZIPRA collaborator were killed. And a black civilian was killed in crossfire.

Thirteen ZANLA guerrillas have been captured. Weapons, including a 76 mm recoilless rifle, were later seized.

Two ZANLA men forced a school in the Matshetsi TTL to close on Tuesday morning. The pupils were

sent home and the staff were told that the school could be opened only on the authority of ZANLA.

An explosive device was detonated on Friday by a passenger train on the Umtali-Salisbury line, the communique added. There was little damage and no one was hurt.

A railway signals system in the South-East was damaged on Friday.

Another 361 cattle have been stolen—218 have been recovered. Two stock thieves have been shot dead and two others have been arrested.

● Two UANC members were robbed and severely beaten late on Thursday after being called from their homes in Mureureka

township, Lions Den, by ZANU (PF) supporters, a Police spokesman said yesterday.

Another UANC man broke loose and escaped as he and the two others were being led to a white pick-up truck. Earlier the ZANU (PF) group had made it known they were looking for UANC members who, they alleged, had been causing trouble in the township.

Once in the truck the UANC men were blindfolded and driven 7 km into the bush. They were then taken to a gully, stripped of cash and wristwatches and beaten.

Police also reported that a gang of ZANU (PF) youths had forced mourners at the funeral

of a Patriotic Front supporter at Alaska Dolomite Mine, Sinoia, to sing political songs and had then warned them not to attend today's UANC rally in Sinoia.

ZANU (PF) youths had later stoned a UANC vehicle near the mine. Police had made three arrests.

NDU 'WILLINGNESS TO MERGE' REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Feb 80 p 6

[Text] The National Democratic Union would be willing to join a coalition government with any combination of political parties, the party president, Mr Henry Chihota, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Speaking at a Press conference at which he released a revised party manifesto, Mr Chihota said no party was strong enough to win the election outright. A greater spirit of co-operation than was now evident would become necessary.

"We are in a good position to take part in a coalition. We do not hold military forces in our party and we have not been involved in the bitter conflict in the way some others have been," he said.

While the NDU manifesto called for defence to be "the responsibility of every citizen", this did not mean that national service would be compulsory because a large army would probably not be necessary.

There would be no racial divisions in the army.

In the April election the NDU's best showing was in Mashonaland East, where it took just over 3 percent of the vote.

Mr Chihota said the party's support was greater than its performance in that election indicated. The 20 000 votes represented by the 3 percent were impressive because they had been won in a district in which Bishop Muzorewa had had some of his greatest support.

He cited the example of African nations that had held one election, their last, as a warning that voters should be wary of parties advocating one-party states.

Zimbabweans should be aware that the struggle was no longer African against European, but was now African against African.

"You only have to look at the figures of those people killed in the war. How many whites have been affected? Very few. But thousands of blacks have died."

NUF LEADER PRAISES QUALIFIED BLACKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Feb 80 p 9

[Text] **BLACK LEADERS** competing for power in the election are "incomparably better trained and educated than election candidates in countries near to us that have come to statchood", the leader of the National Unifying Force, Mr Nick McNally said yesterday.

He told about 70 people at a National Affairs Association meeting in Salisbury that this was a "tremendous plus" for Rhodesian whites.

Mr McNally, an independent contestant for the Mount Pleasant parliamentary seat, said he had come to believe the reassurances for the whites about their future by the "more radical parties".

They were not vote catching because whites were not voting on the common roll, and the nationalists would gain more support from blacks if they did not go out of their way to pacify the fears of whites.

He said he had been asked both at Lancaster House and in Salisbury by senior external nationalists what they should do to convince the whites the new State of Zimbabwe wanted them to stay.

The white population had believed the promises made to it by the Rhodesian Front in the 17 years of its "continuous power", but now that whites were anxious about the future, "we find a great deal of confusion".

Mr McNally said Mr Ian Smith had "abandoned his former ally Bishop Muzorewa and is reaching desperately for a new friend" in Mr Nkomo.

DANGEROUS

He said it was important Mr Smith realise his dabbling in black politics was *desperately dangerous* for the white community.

He said there were three potential winners of the election and so far Mr Smith had publicly insulted two of them — Bishop Muzorewa and Mr Mugabe.

"I can tell you from personal knowledge the third is not an admirer of his."

He said Zambia and Mozambique needed Rhodesia's prosperity to survive and they were not going to let a new Rhodesian government pursue a policy that would result in the destruction of the white community.

"Their intervention at Lancaster House was critical in preventing a breakdown of the talks, and for this reason they will intervene in the future," Mr McNally said.

He said although the country's fight against banditry would continue for many years, he expected there would be a de-escalation and eventual cessation of white call-ups after the election.

The Police would be reinforced with the "former enemy" — Patriotic Front guerillas — in order to deal with the problem, he said.

MINING CLAIM RUSH REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 31 Jan 80 p 1

[Text] **THE SEARCH** for mineral wealth throughout the country is being redoubled. Companies and hopeful lone prospectors are hunting for uranium, platinum, gold and emeralds.

The Secretary for Mines, Mr Mike Cawood, says that the number of prospecting licences given to individuals during 1979 was 1 300, almost double those of the year before. Gold claims pegged in 1979 were 280 compared with 178 the year before.

Even more encouraging had been the number of applications for exclusive prospecting orders, which give a group the right to search for specific minerals within a specific area. Between 1977 and last year there were 18 applications but in the first three weeks of this year there have been 24 applications.

And the Ministry has produced what it calls the next best thing to a best-seller. Five hundred copies of the list of more than

1 000 dormant mines in the country were printed, and only 50 are left.

"We are not quite sure of what we will do next," says Mr Cawood, "and though it was free the booklet shows just how much interest there is in the mines."

Since the Ministry issued the list in September

there have been more than 100 re-registrations of gold mines. Several copies have been ordered by Johannesburg people.

OXIDE ORE

Uranium is the latest mineral to excite interest and Anglo-American has been granted an EPO in the Wankie area.

Mr Cawood is not convinced of the possibility of the oxide ore being present in any large amount in the country. "But there have been very slight indications of radio

activity in some parts. Moreover the Zambians claim to have found it just near our border and say they have got an Italian company to do the drilling. If so, then there is no reason why it shouldn't stretch into Rhodesia."

Coal is also showing great promise and Mr Cawood warns that there will have to be considerable development to cope with future demand. "The Wankie thermal power station will use millions of tonnes a year alone and this will take all of the colliery's present output."

Platinum, on which little development has been done in the last several years, is promising and three groups are examining prospects along the Great Dyke.

There is a strong prospect of one doing large

scale development in about five years' time and one group has had a small plant going for a time which, although not economic at present, would become so if several million dollars was spent.

Even emeralds, always thought to have been the preserve of the Rio Tinto group, are being looked at by other people and an exclusive prospecting order was recently applied for.

GERMAN MAN-TRUCK ASSEMBLY PLANT PLANNED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 31 Jan 80 p 1

[Text] German M. A. N. trucks are to be assembled in Rhodesia. It is planned to build a \$1 million plant at Sonoia within the next 18 months.

The plan is in line with the national industrial decentralisation policy and has just submitted to the Government for project approval.

In the meantime an undisclosed existing vehicle assembly plant is to be used. Kits will be supplied from the M.A.N. Truck and Bus (S.A.) (Pty) Ltd, South Africa, a wholly owned subsidiary of the parent German company.

This follows the announcement last week that the German Volkswagen Golf passenger cars are to be assembled at the former Ford assembly plant at Willowvale.

Fork-Lift Bus and Truck Services in Salisbury has been appointed the national franchise holders. Mr Alec Connell general manager of the company said: "The capital outlay will be jointly financed by foreign investment and Rhodesian Industrial Holdings, of which we are a subsidiary company."

The Delta Corporation is presently bidding for a major share in RIH. If its bid is successful, RIH will become a wholly-

owned subsidiary of the group.

The full range of M.A.N. vehicles including truck-tractors, tippers, dropside, multi-purpose and all wheel-driven trucks are to be assembled here. The vehicles range in weight from 14 000 kg to 30 000 kg.

M.A.N. (The Maschine-fabrik Augsburg - Nurnberg) is one of the oldest heavy engineering firms in Germany. Selected Rhodesian technicians have already been trained at the Pinetown Assembly Plant to work on the German-made vehicles.

Mr Stan Barclay, South African dealer development manager told the Business Herald that M.A.N. has already invested R22 million in Southern Africa and the figure is expected to grow to R30 million in the "very near future".

There are two demonstration sales models in the country at present. A 230 DIN/HP and a 280 DIN/HP turbo charged semi-forward control truck - tractors. These vehicles can be fitted with either a 10 or 13 gear

range.

Asked about the price on the Rhodesian market, Mr Connell said, "They will sell at \$50 000 to \$60 000."

The Germans' quick action in getting a foothold on the Rhodesian car and truck market, poses the question whether the British will ever regain the former dominance they held in this field before UDL

BLACKS EXPECTING BUSINESS BOOM

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 3 Feb 80 p 6

[Text] Black Rhodesian businessmen are going through a crisis of expectation now that the country is well on the road to international recognition.

Following the lifting of sanctions and the opening of the Mozambique and Zambian borders, enterprising black businessmen are gearing themselves for the expected boom in commerce and industry. Some are even thinking of tapping foreign markets and have already sent scouting parties to neighbouring countries to secure contracts.

Mr Paul Mkondo, owner of a fleet of taxis, and garages, forecasts bumper trade in his line of business.

To cope with the expected flood of tourists he has "jacked up" his fleet for roadworthiness ready to transport them to and from airports and places of interest.

Mr Mkondo has also bought a night club and restaurant which he has renovated to lend an "African atmosphere".

"We're hoping to attract a lot of visiting African businessmen, diplomats and tourists," he said.

Mr Mkondo also has interests in the insurance business and recently opened new offices. He sees a growing market for insurance among new immigrants and an increasingly more affluent younger generation.

African bus companies are also looking to the future.

A spokesman for one rural bus company said he had already made applications to the Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic for road service permits to Zambia, Botswana, Malawi and Mozambique. Consultations with their respective governments would begin once clearance is given by local authorities, he said.

A black-owned clothing factory is also being geared for optimum production. The managing director of the company, which specialises in the manufacture of uniforms, is hoping to export to neighbouring countries.

"With the expected massive injection of funds from foreign governments and financial institutions to bolster our economy we hope the Government will give us much-needed financial aid. With this we hope we will be able to expand our business and increase our production," he said.

CSO: 4420

LT-COL RON REID-DAILY RETIRES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Feb 80 p 5

[Text]

AFTER 28 years in the Army it's back to civvies with a tinge of sadness for Lieut.-Colonel Ron Reid-Daly, former commander of the crack Selous Scouts.

He ended his military career on Thursday and yesterday spoke for the first time of his plans. He leaves for South Africa within two weeks.

"I am moving into the security field," he said in an interview. "All my life I have been involved in the formation of something new, and this trend is continuing."

"It will be a new challenge, but I doubt very much if it will give me the same intense satisfaction I have had in the type of life I have experienced as a soldier."

Colonel Reid-Daly resigned from the Army in August last year after being convicted by a court martial of insubordination to the former Commander of the Army, Lieut.-General John Hickman, and was ordered a reprimand.

His appeal against the court martial conviction failed, but a judge of the High Court, Salisbury, expressed "every sympathy"

with him and said he had been "extremely shabbily treated".

Before his resignation Colonel Reid-Daly instituted a civil suit against several senior officers and

former members of the security forces for invasion of privacy. The action is still pending.

He would not speak yesterday of the controversy.

But he did speak warmly of his years in the Army. "Soldiering revolves around people — the good, the bad, the indifferent."

"As an individual in a position of command it is tremendously heartening to be able to motivate men by giving them a sense of purpose and a belief in what they are doing."

He believes that every soldier, no matter his rank, must be a disciplinarian.

"I have firm and hard rules which I believe every soldier should adhere to — and at the core of these rules is a deep sense of integrity."

"A soldier without integrity will never make a successful leader. It is impossible to fool the men under command. They

quickly sense if the commander is spurious, and if he is it can prove disastrous in battle."

"When going into battle soldiers rely entirely on each other, no matter who is leading. It is a simple matter of trust. Without trust morale is undermined."

Rhodesian-born Ron Reid-Daly looks back on three highlights of his career.

As a young sergeant in the British Special Air Services he first saw active service in Malaya between 1961 and 1962.

He takes pride in having been a pioneer member of the Rhodesian Light Infantry, joining at the battalion's formation in 1961. He served in the RLI for 18 years, several of them as Regimental Sergeant-Major.

In 1973 he played a key role in the formation of the Selous Scouts, and as commander became a household name in this country.

"My parent unit is the RLI and always will be. I am very proud of the regiment's tremendous results in battle. I am equally proud of forming the Selous Scouts."

"This was an entirely new ball game, a great experience which has given me enormous satisfaction. The Selous Scouts have had exceptional results, putting a new dimension in the terrorist war."

Summing up his personal philosophy Colonel Reid-Daly said: "The essential part of living, to be what life is all about, is whether one has made a contribution in whatever field the individual has chosen as his career."

"Until yesterday when I retired, soldiering has been my vocation. I hope I have made a contribution."

BRIEFS

UPAM BACKS FEDERALISM--The only system capable of rebuilding trust and safeguarding people's interests was the federal system, the leader of the United People's Association of Matabeleland, Dr F. R. Bertram, said last night. Speaking in a televised party political broadcast, he said his party would divide the federal republic of Rhodesia into two States, Matabeleland and Mashonaland, each with their own provinces, assemblies and armies. The provinces would be mixed so there would be "freedom of association". Saying no one should seek vengeance, the UPAM would take care of the war wounded, orphans and widows. Agriculture, both black and white, would be encouraged as well as industry and commerce, while women would be given greater opportunities, including equal wages for equal work. In addition, the name Rhodesia would be retained, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Feb 80 p 2]

COUP ATTEMPT CLAIM--The 60 detainees who returned from Mozambique on Monday had been arrested for an attempted coup within ZANU (PF), the party's publicity secretary, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, said yesterday. They had tried to seize power through a coup and failed "and we put them in jail," he said. He said: "The law of a coup is a simple one--if you try one you had better succeed; if you fail you are doomed," He said ZANU (PF) had spared their lives, despite Western "lies that they had been killed". "They have come home, alive, to tell the story," he said. Mr Zvobgo said the dissidents were free to join any political party, including ZANU (PF). Mr Zvobgo said he was surprised at the way Bishop Muzorewa castigated ZANU (PF) each time he spoke. He said the bishop's statements were a blessing in disguise as "he makes my job a lot easier". [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jan 80 p 5]

BRITISH GENERAL'S VISIT--The Vice-Chief General Staff of the British Army, General Sir John Stanier, arrived in Salisbury on Tuesday from Britain on a three-day visit. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jan 80 p 1]

CEASEFIRE BREACHES--Since the Ceasefire Commission started its work on January 2 the six-man team comprising representatives of ZIPRA, ZANLA, the security forces and the Commonwealth Monitoring Force, have dealt with 121 alleged breaches of the ceasefire. Their findings have confirmed that ZANLA,

the military wing of Mr Robert Mugabe's ZANU (PF), has committed 34 breaches and there have been a further 20 confirmed incidents in ZANLA areas of operation. Eight confirmed violations have been attributed to ZIPRA, two were in ZIPRA operational areas, eight incidents unattributable, and five have been blamed on bandits armed with PF-type weapons. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jan 80 p 1]

U. K. AID FOR REFUGEES--London.--Britain is to provide £1 500 000 towards the repatriation of Rhodesian refugees, the Overseas Development Minister, Mr Neil Marten, said yesterday. The aid will be given in response to an appeal for U. S. \$22m. by the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees, who is co-ordinating the return to Rhodesia of about 240 000 refugees in neighbouring Botswana, Zambia and Mozambique.--Iana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jan 80 p 1]

AUSTRALIAN TRADE MISSION--An Australian trade commissioner arrived in Rhodesia on Tuesday on a 10-day visit to assess trade potential between the two countries. Mr George Zegelin, in charge of the Australian trade commission in Nairobi and responsible for sub-Sahara Africa, told the Business Herald: "Australian business people are interested to know what has happened in Rhodesia in the last 15 years. We know you have made progress in secondary industry and agriculture. Australia has moved in mineral-based activity such as aluminium, lead and zinc. I am here to assess the situation and report back to the Department of Trade and Resources in Canberra. Mr Zegelin will be seeing Government officials, members of commerce and industry and business organisations. "We have facilities to assist imports into Australia. I am here to see what we can do to help and to establish conditions and tariffs on trading agreements," he said. Mr Zegelin added that he was impressed with the free enterprise system in this country and the good relations that exist between the private sector and the Government. The last external trade figures published in Rhodesia show that in 1964 goods to the value of £2,3 million were imported from Australia with exports to that country amounting to £1,6 million. Before sanctions were imposed Australia imported mainly chrome, cobalt and tobacco from Rhodesia and exported wheat and other agricultural products. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 31 Jan 80 p 1]

ETHANOL-GAS BLEND--Bulawayo.--From about the middle of May, all petrol supplied to the public will contain 15 percent of locally-produced ethanol, the Secretary for Commerce and Industry, Mr Jim Baker, said yesterday. Blending will be carried out at fuel depots, as the petrol is pumped into bowers for delivery to garages and filling stations.--Herald Corr. [Text] Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Feb 80 p 2]

MIGRANTS MUST HAVE DOCUMENTS--With the exception of refugees being repatriated, people intending to return to Rhodesia to vote in the election will have to meet immigration requirements and must have valid travel documents. This was made clear by the Ministry of Information, Immigration and Tourism yesterday in response to reports that large numbers of former Rhodesian residents

now living in Zambia were planning to return to vote. "Anyone wishing to enter Rhodesia must be able to comply with the requirements of the Immigration Act," said a Ministry spokesman. "The only exception to this rule applies to the refugees who are being repatriated from neighbouring countries by the Department of Social Affairs with the assistance of the U. N. High Commission for Refugees. "All other people wishing to come here must have valid travel documents as provided for by the Act." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Feb 80 p 3]

POLL PAPERS STOLEN--Two hundred ballot papers printed for this month's Rhodesian election were stolen on Thursday from the Government printing offices in Salisbury, the British administering authority admitted last night. The Election Commissioner, Sir John Boynton, told a Press conference that the papers had apparently been stolen from the bottom of a pile of some of the 6 million which will be printed for the country's nearly 3 million black voters. The theft had occurred despite the introduction of special security measures and the presence of a British security specialist at the offices, Iana reports. However, Sir John emphasised that the loss of the papers would have no effect on the results of the election. Police were investigating the theft, and it was hoped the papers would be recovered. "No one need be concerned about the effect on the election of these 200 lost papers," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Feb 80 p 1]

MUGABE BUYS HOME--The leader of ZANU (PF), Mr Robert Mugabe, and his family moved into a large house in Quorn Avenue in the Salisbury suburb of Mount Pleasant last week. Neighbours said that it all happened within about 24 hours on Friday. "The first thing we knew about it was seeing a high wall go up almost overnight," said a neighbour pointing to a solid garden wall which had been raised along the road frontage of the house. "One day it wasn't there--and the next, there it was." He said a stream of furniture and equipment started arriving on Friday night. "Now everyone around us has learned that Mr Mugabe and his family are our new neighbours." The attractive, one-storey, red-tiled house, half hidden in a large and well-treed garden, formerly belonged to a member of the Bruss family, well-known in racing and motor-car circles. Another resident said the house had been sold to Mr Mugabe "for something in the region of \$40 000". Yesterday a policeman with a rifle and several other armed guards in civilian clothes stood just inside the barred double iron gates at the entrance to the driveway. They carried walkie-talkie radio sets. One said Mr Mugabe was away and that nobody could be admitted without an appointment. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 3 Feb 80 p 1]

UANC HOME BOMBED--Sunday Mail Reporter. Ten people had a lucky escape when a hand grenade was hurled at the home of a UANC party member in Salisbury yesterday morning. Two shots were also fired at the house. The grenade exploded in mid-air, smashing the lounge window and peppering walls with shrapnel. UANC member Mr Conrad Gombakomba (42) was campaigning in Umtali when his home in Mahogany Drive, Lochinvar, was attacked at 2 a. m. His 24-year-old wife, Mercy, who is six months pregnant, and nine friends and

relatives were chatting in the lounge. The attack was the seventh on a political figure in as many weeks. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 3 Feb 80 p 3]

ZANU (PF) THREAT--Domestic servants in the Salisbury suburb of Highlands have been told by members of ZANU (PF) that their names will be noted if they do not join the party, according to a resident. A Highlands man who declined to be named, said on Thursday his servant had been visited at his quarters on Tuesday afternoon by two men who offered him a ZANU (PF) tee-shirt if he joined the party. The servant declined and was told his name would be put in the "wrong book". He was told the names of people who agreed to join were noted in the "right book". The servant had been told by the ZANU (PF) men that they were responsible for enlisting support for the party in the suburb. The employer said he knew of two neighbours' servants who had been approached by the party. One of them agreed to join and his name had been entered in the "right book". The man said the threat implied by the books had made his servant nervous. He said he knew from blacks he had spoken to that "anything anti-ZANU (PF) was taboo", and they felt thoroughly intimidated. Police confirmed they are investigating a report from the Highlands resident on this matter. A spokesman for ZANU (PF) denied his party was involved in any intimidation in the Highlands area. He also denied the party was maintaining "right or wrong" books. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Feb 80 p 9]

CSO: 4420

SAO TOME E PRINCIPE

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH KUWAIT--Kuwait, 10 Jan--Kuwait is going to establish diplomatic relations with the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome e Principe, it was officially announced yesterday in Kuwait. The governments of the two countries have decided to welcome diplomatic representatives, at the ambassadorial level, in their respective countries. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Jan 80 p 8] 62

CSO: 4401

MINISTERS DEFEND NEWSPAPER AMENDMENT BILL

London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Jan 80 pp 97, 99-100

[Text] SIERRA LEONE's much debated Newspaper Amendment Bill, first published last November, has now become law after going through Parliament with some amendments, and an overwhelming majority.

The original Bill made no provision for appeal by the proprietor, but after the Parliamentary debate, a new clause — 2b² was inserted after 2b to read "where the minister refuses, suspends or cancels a certificate of registration under the preceding sub-section, an aggrieved proprietor of a newspaper shall have the right of appeal to the High Courts against the minister's decision."

According to the new Act, all proprietors of newspapers are now required to apply, within one month after the commencement

of the Act, or in the case of a newly established newspaper, before its first publication, for a certificate of registration, the fee for which is Le2,000. Proprietors are also required to pay an annual renewal fee of Le1,000. The Minister may refuse to grant a certificate of registration or its annual renewal, suspend or cancel such registration already granted, but a proprietor aggrieved by such a decision by the minister can take the matter to court.

The Act also levies a fine not exceeding Le 1,000, a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year, or to both such fine and imprisonment on a proprietor who contravenes or fails to comply with the registration law. The Act empowers the Minister to make rules prescribing the form and manner in which the application for a

certificate of registration shall be made, and to specify the conditions to be satisfied by a proprietor of a newspaper before commencement of such business.

Introducing the Bill in parliament, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Thaimu Bangura, commended newspapers which have been playing a positive role in the development of the country.

He said the Bill was not controversial and that the rationale behind it seemed to have been misunderstood by some sections of the community and the foreign press. He said the Bill is not against press freedom nor the fundamental rights of the individual, all of which are entrenched in the constitution. But, he declared, these rights and freedoms often give rise to conceptual and political problems. "They sometimes frustrate the rights and freedoms of individuals."

He said the government sees it as its obligation to introduce measures to secure and maintain decency and public morality, and the Bill was the first step to maintaining a balance between the rights of the individual and the right of the majority in the country.

The minister submitted that the new Act will also help to improve the standard of journalism. Comparing present day newspapers to the days of the *Vanguard* and the *Sierra Leone Gazette*, the Minister said that with the exception of one or two newspapers, what Sierra Leone has today is a proliferation of mediocre papers, some of which come out so irregularly that they have lost all claims to be called newspapers.

He observed that the present trend is one man newspaper ownership. He deplored this state of affairs particularly in this day of

high cost of newsprint and printing, and advocated a merger of some of the newspapers "to give the nation one more good newspaper". He said that the Bill had been necessitated not so much by what the press had been saying, but because of their failure to live up to the responsibilities of the profession.

"Very soon," he said, "the eyes and ears of the world will be focused on Sierra Leone for the OAU summit conference) and one of the areas through which we will be judged is the vibrancy of our newspapers. It is this vibrancy which the newspapers lack that government wants to restore."

He said it was unfortunate that government has had to take the initiative rather than the journalists themselves. He observed that an association like the Sierra Leone Association of Journalists should have tackled this problem, "but, because they have failed, government has had to step in".

Turning to the new world order of information, the Minister said that the international community was committed to break the monopoly of the big multi-national agencies and ensure a balance in the flow of news. He observed that most of the journalists in Sierra Leone are lagging behind this new phenomenon, and reiterated that journalists should assume a sense of nationalism and report as they see their country rather than how outsiders perceive their country.

He lamented the egocentricity and arrogance of some journalists who see themselves as people who should oppose, criticise and ridicule — to oppose not because the issue is inimical to the interest of the nation but because it is proposed by a certain minister or by the government.

He said that journalists should seek to propagate the revolution in Africa, to help build fragmented societies, to help disseminate information in this task. He quoted an African journalist who once said that "the business of the journalist is not a question of the right to dissent but an obligation to contribute."

He assured the House that the government will never endanger the freedom of the press and reiterated that section three of the Act, which empowers him to make rules and regulations, will be treated in the best interest of the nation.

In his contribution, a backbencher, Mr. Sembu Forna said that since many Sierra

Leoneans, by their upbringing and background are geared to Western thinking and way of life, the Bill caused some fears and dampened people's hopes and aspirations. He, however, re-echoed the Minister's observation of the deteriorating standard of newspapers and expressed the hope that the new Act will "cut off the plethora of poor quality newspapers with every Tom, Dick and Harry calling himself a journalist and publishing all sort of scraps in the name of press freedom". He said that if the new legislation is going to get the one-man-band out of the market and reintroduce groups of solid newspapers into the country, then the Act would have achieved its objective.

Supporting the Bill, the Attorney General and Minister of Justice, Mr. A. B. Kamara, said many representations have been made to him over the quantum of the registration and renewal fees. He said that in his opinion the fees "were too low" and that any newspaper worth its name ought to be able to make the registration fee in a day or two. He noted that most newspapers are sold at 10 cents "which is a fraud on the nation considering their quality and content." He said the new law will help to curb irresponsible writings and that a journalist will think twice before criticising government or lawful citizens of the country.

He gave an assurance that the Act was not attempting to muzzle the press and observed that section 2b of the Bill made the Act subject to the fundamental rights of the citizen. He suggested an amendment to the Bill to allow an aggrieved proprietor the right to appeal to the High Courts, and expressed the hope that the Minister will exercise due discretion in making rules under the Act.

The member for Kenema South, Mr. Salia Jusu Sheriff, former Leader of the Opposition, said he had no objection to the registration and control of newspapers. He, however, observed that other professions like the law, medicine and accountancy were not required to make initial outlays before setting up practice. He said there has always been a distinction in fees payable by citizens and non-citizens and appealed for some moderation in the fees which he considered too exorbitant.

He said in his observation since the attainment of the one party system, the

"kind of run away journalism based on party interests which characterised the multi-party system seemed to have disappeared. He therefore expressed surprise at the initiation of such a Bill. "I would have understood such a Bill coming up two years ago before the one-party system", he said.

He submitted that to make the one-party meaningful there must be some moderate degree of criticism, and that one positive contribution an individual can make to progress and development is to "dissent", which would cause the policy maker to think again in the interest of the people. "And let me say that government should by all means encourage us back benchers to say what we feel; otherwise we will not be true to them."

Mr. Sherriff said that what he had been enjoying was the Minister of Information and Broadcasting's pre-occupation with the foreign press. "But the Bill does not regulate the foreign press at all. All it does is to take a sledge-hammer to kill an ant." He appealed to the House to think about the Bill again and if possible to defer it for the time being.

Welcoming the new legislation, the Minister of Finance, Mr. F. M. Minah, observed that the Bill does not stop anyone from running a newspaper. "What it does is to establish some norms which must be adhered to in the running of a newspaper." Quoting the Public Order Act of 1965, the Minister said newspaper laws are nothing new and that all countries have laws for newspapers. "If you look at the laws on defamation in civilised countries, you will wonder whether there is any freedom of the press." He repeated that the Bill did not seek to stifle the press but to limit irresponsible journalism. He observed that at present there is no newspaper in the country which can afford to satisfy any judgment for libel. He appealed to *bona fide* journalists to view the Bill as one which has been introduced in their own interest to weed out bad journalism and bring some respectability to the profession.

CSO: 4420

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

FRG TEAM DOING NEWS AGENCY STUDY--A two man team from the West German News Agency is in Freetown to carry out feasibility studies for establishing the Sierra Leone News Agency. Receiving the team in his office, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Thaimu Bangura, spoke of the setting up of a Pan African News Agency and said national news agencies of various African countries will form the nucleus of the Pan African News Agency. He said African governments have been working vigorously on this plan because of their concern for the way multi-national news agencies report the activities of African countries. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Jan 80 p 100]

SLAPCO PLANTATION PLANS--The development of coffee and small-scale cocoa plantations is the primary objective of the newly-formed Sierra Leone Agricultural Production Company (SLAPCO). The new company is already operating in Kenema District with its own sizeable seed nurseries. Some 235 acres of land are being cleared for planting by a 50-man labour force. The general manager, Mr. R. D. Ouvry, said that there are other plans to develop 3,000 acres of land of which half will be planted out. The Sierra Leone Agricultural Production Company came into being following a suggestion by the UK Consultants Minister Agriculture in conjunction with the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board. The main equity holders of the company consist of the Sierra Leone Commercial Bank, the Bank of Sierra Leone and the firm of S. W. Beresford and Company of the United Kingdom and the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board. Farmers and land owners who surrendered their land on long-lease basis for the company's development have allocated 5 per cent of equity holdings. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Jan 80 p 134]

CRASH RICE PLAN--The Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board is to finance a rice crash programme estimated to cost more than Le8m. Part of the programme, expected to start this month, will be funded with profits realised from the \$50m. rice imports undertaken by the Board over the last seven months. The profit has been estimated at Le5m. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Jan 80 p 134]

FRG LOANS--The Federal Republic of Germany has given Sierra Leone two further loans under the Sierra Leone/West Germany intergovernmental agreement

of 1st July, 1978. The first, which amounts to DM2m. will cover foreign exchange costs for goods and services to build a new jetty at Government wharf. The second loan, amounting to DM6m., is to establish a timber industry centre at Kenema. The loans are interest free, and are repayable in fifty years after a grace period of 10 years. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Jan 80 p 134]

JAPANESE LOAN--The Japanese Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund is to lend Sierra Leone 2,000m. yen to buy three new vehicle and passenger ferries. The ferries are due to arrive in time for the OAU Summit in June. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 21 Jan 80 p 134]

CSO: 4420

INAUGURATION OF PRC-ASSISTED KPOTA DAM

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 19 Jan 80 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] The relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and the People's Republic of China were illustrated, once again, by yesterday's inauguration of a hydro-agricultural dam on the Sio River in Kpota, situated about 10 kms west of the city of Tsevie.

In his inaugural speech, M. Koudjolou Dogo thanked the Chinese engineers for their efficiency and simplicity. He indicated that the project, the cost of which amounts to 1.5 billion francs CFA, is one of the first of its kind in Togo and in the present stage, will provide irrigation for 660 hectares.

After signing the document, M. Yueh Hsin, the ambassador from the People's Republic of China, noted that this cooperative project was finished in 2 years thanks to the efforts of both sides.

During these 2 years, the Chinese technicians, together with the Togolese workers, successfully built a dam 47 meters long, a bridge parallel to the dam, sluice gates, main canals and secondary ones of a total length of 21.74 kms, and 3 aqueducts. They also built 8 kms of roads for the maintenance of the canals in the irrigated zone, 3 bridges over the rivers and 6.39 kms of dikes to prevent floods.

At the same time, 1.35 km of area along the river was transformed. Since these canals cross more than 15 villages, the problem of potable water was thus solved satisfactorily.

A total of 61 Chinese technicians and 360 Togolese workers were involved in the construction of the dam.

During the building phase, the Chinese technicians provided training for their Togolese counterparts, and also profited from the experience.

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

WHOLESALE REHABILITATION--The members of the de Souza family organized early Monday morning a demonstration of support and gratitude toward the Guide of the Nation Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, to thank him for his magnanimous decision to rehabilitate this family. It should be remembered that following the mercenaries' plot organized and financed by the Olympio sons, in which some members of the de Souza family were involved, the Togolese people had demanded that the Togolese nationality of all sons of the de Souza family should be revoked. [Excerpts] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 16 Jan 80 pp 1, 8]

CSO: 4400

MINISTER HITS OLYMPIC BOYCOTT INITIATIVE

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 24 Jan 80 p 8

[Text]

FOREIGN Affairs Minister, Wilson Chakulya has blasted the West for pursuing double standards by calling for a boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games over the Afghan crisis.

The minister said in an interview at the Lusaka International Airport that he could not believe the same countries that called Africa names for walking out of the Montreal Olympic Games over New Zealand fraternisation with racist South Africa were now advocating similar action.

"When Africa complained about New Zealand's fraternisation with South Africa and walked out of the Olympic Games in Montreal, the West laughed at us and said we were bringing politics into sport," Mr Chakulya said.

"Can you now see the double standards. It is like one mouth drinking, laughing, crying and smoking," the minister said.

Chakulya was replying to a question as to whether the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Liberation Committee meeting which he has been attending in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania had discussed the question of the West's lobby for a boycott of the games.

He said that although the meeting did not discuss the issue, his feeling was that he could not understand why the Western countries could urge a boycott of the games when they laughed at African states for applying similar action against apartheid.

The campaign to shun the forthcoming supreme world sports event is being spearheaded by America which has given the Soviet Union until February 20 to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan which it invaded early this month.

American president. Jimmy Carter said recently that if the Soviets did not pull out of Afghanistan his administration would not send a team to Moscow.

"They cannot invade a country with impunity. They must suffer the consequences. If the Soviets do not withdraw their troops immediately from Afghanistan within a month, I would not support sending an American team to the Olympics." Mr Carter is reported to have said in a television interview.

The US president's pronouncements have received a cold reception from the international community and going by Mr Chakulya's statement yesterday, the American campaign is unlikely to receive favourable reaction from African countries who are apparently weary of super-powers tendency to manipulate them for their own ends.

Chairman of Youth and Sport Committee of

the Central Committee. Mr Nalumino Mundia has stated that Zambia's stand on the issue was that she would go to Moscow with other African countries and campaign for the exclusion of Britain for her sporting links with the racists.

GENERAL MIBENGE PRAISES ARTILLERY REGIMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Jan 80 p 5

[Text] **ARMY** Commander Lieutenant-General Benjamin Mibenge, has commended the role the artillery regiment of the armed forces played during the liberation war of Zimbabwe.

Gen Mibenge was speaking at Kalewa Barracks in Ndola where he officiated at the second artillery parade by the regiment.

He said since attainment of independence, the regiment did not perform its original function but provided support to the infantry.

With the attainment of independence in Angola and Mozambique, the regiment was deployed along the border with Rhodesia where it provided support to the infantry which helped freedom fighters in their fight for the liberation of their country.

"Most of you officers and other ranks paraded here have just returned from the operation on the border following the new developments in Zimbabwe and I must commend you for the wonderful job you performed there," he said.

Noticed

He told the parade that he had noticed that there were sophisticated equipment displayed. He said the regiment must train hard on the equipment so that they would be able to use them effectively if they were called upon to defend the nation in future.

He said next year, he hoped to present the regiment with colours befitting the role it had played in supporting the other arms of the army.

At the parade, Captain Joseph Mutoshi received an award for being the most improved officer in gunnery, while Sergeants Kapandula and Mbewe received awards for being the best gunner and best surveyor respectively.

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

LANDMINE EXPLOSION--Three people escaped death when their vehicle detonated a landmine which damaged the car extensively at Kanchele in Kalomo district. One of the victims, Mr Joshua Mwaanga, said yesterday that he was shocked by the explosion which blew off part of the engine of the Ford station wagon and sent the front wheels flying into the air. Mr Mwaanga, who is manager of Kala ranch under Zambezi Ranching Corporation, said he and two other colleagues were returning from Kanchele clinic to his farm when the incident occurred. "We are lucky to be alive. All the three of us were not injured. We were only shocked by the explosion," he said. Mr Mwaanga said the car had not yet been cleared from the scene of the explosion because "we are waiting for Zambia National Defence people to inspect the place to make sure it is safe for us to remove the remains of the vehicle." There have been four landmine explosions in the area since last December which were believed to have been planted by the former rebel Rhodesian army during its seven-year-old war with freedom fighters. Recently, Southern Province member of the Central Committee, Mr Mungoni Liso, said people in many areas were still exposed to landmines and called on the Zambia National Defence Force experts to comb the affected areas and defuse the landmines. Mr Liso said unless this was done quickly agricultural development would be impeded as people would not be free to move. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Jan 80 p 5]

CSO: 4420

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